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THE Gleichen Call

Tenth Year, No. 24 | GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31 1916 | Per Year $1.50

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Ed. Brown of Vancouver spent Monday in town.

W. H. Snelson was a visitor from Strathmore Monday.

F. H. Morris was a visitor from Edmonton Saturday.

Carl Lowdahl was a visitor here last Friday from Winnipeg.

John Elias of Donephan, Kan., arrived in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chris. Bartsch returned on Saturday from a month's stay at Banff.

All the good houses in town are filled and few more could be easily rented at a good price.

Oscar A Evans and son of Toronto visited his cousin W P. Evans on Saturday on a return trip to the Coast.

Every train is bringing in harvest help and it is evident the shortage will not be great. As high as $3 a day is being paid.

Hereafter the Red Cross rooms will be open from 3 o'clock in the afternoons each Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Jack W. Leahy paid Gleichen one of his regular business trips Monday, accompanied by G. Cecil Stark of Huntingdon, Que.

After two months vacation the K of P lodge will meet tonight—Thursday. All brothers are most earnestly requested to attend.

C. J. Gaubaur has purchased the lot between T. H Beach and F K McKay's stores and is building a store for his jewelry business.

If you like good musical comedy you will be at the Opera House on Tuesday, Sept. 19th, to see "Alma, Where Do You Live". There will be 18 beauty chorus girls.

The Red Cross Committee would be glad to receive at their rooms old white linen and cotton from ladies of the town or country They would like to ship it with their next consignment to headquarters, which will be sent about the end of September.

Next Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 6th, there will be a sewing bee in the Red Cross rooms for the purpose of finishing up the dolls. It is requested that all the ladies attend Arrangements will also be made for holding a home cooking sale and a sale of dolls.

Miss E. B. Larkin has opened the "Willow Inn" in the Larkin Block where she is serving cold lunches and hot tea, coffee, etc., and invites all to call upon her. This will greatly relieve the unpleasant conditions in town and Miss Larkin deserves credit for her enterprise in supplying all white accommodation.

Monday afternoon a team belonging to Jack Morton ran away from J. H. Riley's hay corral and running into town were stopped by an electric light pole just as they were about to pay the CALL office a visit by entering the window. The hay rack made good kindling after the run and the wagon tongue was broke in two, but the horses seemed none the worse.

Great harvest weather.

School opens next Tuesday.

Saturday Mrs. Bennet reach here from Rugley, N.D.

H. F Rettel arrived from Brantford, Ont., Saturday.

The Willow Inn is a pleasant place to eat in. Try it.

R. A. Travis and wife were up from Bassano on Friday last.

If you don't make good butter don't get your wrappers printed here.

Kenneth Miller and Chas. McDavid reached here Friday last from Woodstock, N.B.

Chief Justice Idington of Ottawa and P. S. Idington and wife of Okotoks are spending a few days in town.

Principal McKay and wife returned Saturday from their vacation trip, which they spent at Edmonton and along the Crows Nest Ry.

John H. Shonsey arrived from Chicago on Sunday to look after his crops south of here. He says he saw S. D. Curran in the windy city

A lady says it pays to have her butter wrappers printed at the CALL office. Last week several phoned her they would pay highest cash for butter like they got in her wrappers.

Roy Kiefoed lost his pony and after weary searches put an ad. in the CALL and a few days latter D L. Brereton told Roy where his pony was on the reserve. Roy is happy and is another booster added to our long list.

Miss Florence Wishart, our ever obliging night telephone operator, is a believer in CALL ads. During the Stampede she lost a brooch and nearly two months later advertised for it. George Scott saw it in the first issue at Queenstown and at once mailed the brooch to her.

Farmer—"My, but the price of everything is going up". Clerk—"It's a fright, and wages are coming down. At the price wheat is I don't see how I'm going to rustle a sack of flour for the kiddies."

Geo. W. Evans is expected to arrived in a few days from spending a month at Toronto, where he was purchasing stock for his furniture store, and incidently got the nicest girl in that provinces. It happened on the 3rd inst. He will tell you all when he arrives, boys. Don't dare dispute his selection this time.

Mrs. Wm Robertson of Queenstown sprained her ankle Monday just before leaving for town and it was very painful before reaching home. The same morning a team Mr. Robertson was driving ran away with a new binder, but only $6.50 worth of repairs were required—lucky.

For the past two months Gleichen has had the most unenviable reputation of being about the worst place in the west to obtain a respectable place to eat, there being only a few Chinese restaurants to cater to the public. This has all been changed by the opening of the Willow Inn by Miss Larkin, where cold lunches can be had any hour of the day daintily served.

Mrs. Brown of Vancouver is a visitor of Miss Young.

Mrs. McLeod and daughter of Edmonton are visiting Mrs. Mathews.

John L. Eble returned from Chicago last week to help harvest his big crop.

The best gasoline is not always the cheapest but that is the way McConnell is selling it.

N. N. Hayes has disposed of his two farms to Mrs. Williams for $12,500 cash. This is some of the very best farm property in the Gleichen district.

Messrs. Bruce and Johnston are holding non-denomination evangelistic services in a tent on the corner of Gleichen street and Seventh ave. at 7:30 each evening except Saturdays, and at 4 p.m. Sundays.

The Womens Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Evans next Thursday afternoon, Sept. 7th, at 3 o'clock. Each member is requested to be prepared to give a shors paper or talk on some current event. This will be the first meeting this fall and it is hoped there will be a large attendance, a good program and much enthusiasm.

Buy your gasoline at McConnell's one grade only—the best—and always the lowest price.

Don't be ashamed of your butter. Have your name neatly printed on every wrapper at the CALL office. It won't cost quarter of a cent more per pound and any person will pay five cents extra to know whose butter they are buying.

Mr. Griesbach has secured the films for the Willard-Moran fight and will produce them in the Opera House on Sept. 8th or 9th. The exact date will be made known later.

It is whispered in some circles that one of the Masonic brethern who attended service at the North Camp last Sunday afternoon may have to answer to a charge of auto speeding. Neither the day nor the reserve seemed to make any difference to the mud proof auto.

Emil Griesbach desires to express his most sincere appreciation of the manner in which the motion picture shows have been attended by the public since he started and says he will endeavor not only to secure the best and latest films but to give ever attention to the comfort and convenience of his patrons. He booked a number of splendid theatrical performances and the first will be staged on Sept. 19th. He is prepared to put on a number of dances during the fall and winter and will supply good music.

Last Sunday afternoon the Masonic fraternity of the town and district to the number of about 30 met in their hall about 2 o'clock and thence proceeded with their wives, families and friends in autos to attend divine service at the North Camp church on the Indian reserve where an eloquent and instructive sermon was given by the Rev. Canon Stocken, Past Grand Chaplin of the Grand Lodge of Alberta. After the service a photograph was taken of those in attendance and then all returned to their homes having very much enjoyed the service and trip, and hoping it would become an annual affair.

Queenstown News Items

Through the efforts of Hon. Chas. R. Mitchell, representative of the Bow Valley riding, Mr. Grant Hall, vice-president of the C P R., and two other railroad officials made a trip through Queenstown last week for the purpose of looking over the district and to decide for themselves whether a railroad is really needed as bad as we claim it is. The party, including Mr. Mitchell, stopped at your correspondent's house for about an hour and expressed themselves very favorable about our district. Mr. Hall stated that even if his company had the money to build the road it was practically impossible to obtain the men to do the work this fall. But from the way he spoke I think that we have every reason to expect the road extended at least up to the dam next year.

As fate would have it a copy of the Gleichen CALL happened to be laying on the table and one of the railway men picked it up and after reading some references to Mr Mitchell showed it to that goodly man and the crowd had a good laugh at his expense.

The party came out from Bassano and after going through Queens town went south to Lomond before returning to Bassano, where Mr. Hall had a special train meet them

The secretary of the Farmer Union has has received application blanks and instructions of the rate of wages to be paid soldiers for harvest work Apply to him.

Dan Shaw, the Majorville post master, who has been very sick in a Calgary hospital, is improving and expected home next week. Although he has sold his farm to Mr. Gudkins he intends to keep the post office until next spring.

A heavy downpour of rain struck the Majorville district Thursday night and nearly flooded the country The rain did not fall west of range 21.

Harvesting is in full swing and cutting now general.

Were Pleased With Exhibition Results

J. A Ramsay, of the Busy Store, at Gleichen, Alberta, one of the largest flour mills mill boosters in in our Province, and one of the biggest distributors of Robin Hood Flour in the West, has sent us in glowing reports of the splendid success of Robin Hood flour in the famous district of Gleichen. He reports the demand for our celebrated flour is increasing by leaps and bounds. This is proved by the fact we shipped him a car the last of July and he has another booked for August 31st. A car of flour every thirty days is something that none of our many customers ever handle in country towns and speaks volumes for the Busy Store of Gleichen, and the increasing popularity of Robin Hood.

The Gleichen exhibition prize winners did good work with Robin Hood flour, as can be seen by the published prize list. It is encouraging for us, as makers of this flour, to know that our flour took the prize over all other varieties, and proves the fact that we are doing our best to produce an article that is winning its way by its own merits, also aided by our live agents, such as we are blessed with in Gleichen.

ROBIN HOOD MILLS, Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta.

Standard and Craigantler

We know that Overland a long way off—Oh, the gasoline.

The rust scare was exaggerated to a great extent. The crops are in good shape.

J. H. Elder has purchased a new separator and stack loader for the coming season.

We hope the weather man will give us some good encouraging weather for the next month.

Peter Beck had a large party of visitors last Sunday week. Coming events cast their shadows before.

A. Limberg of Iowa is a visitor at L. Lavridsen's. He thinks that Alberta is a great place for intending settlers.

J. B Johannsen told George Green such a tale about rust that it knocked the rust off George and cured his rheumatism.

Nothing exciting about the telephone line to Standard. Why don't the civic head of affairs get busy in his spare hours.

The auto craze will surely lead some of our bachelors to commit matrimony. It don't matter who he is the ladies are ever ready for a joy ride. Be cautious.

A certain young man in this district claimed he was married before coming from the States and arrived alone to prepare a home here. Now we learn he met his intended at Calgary and was married there. Truth will out. How about the dance, or will it be a good old time shiveree after harvest?

Have you paid for your CALL?

Coming Events

Charges are 25c per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL.

Sept. 4—Horses wanted for the French Army.

Sept. 6—Red Cross Sewing bee.

Sept. 8 or 9—The Willard-Moran fight at the Opera House.

Sept. 19—Alma, Where Do You Live

Every Thursday—K. of P.

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Fourth Friday in each month—Regular meeting of Alberta Star Chapter No 18. O. E. S.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.



NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF LIEN NOTES and HIRE RECEIPTS

The attention of the public is directed to the amendments made last Session to the Ordinance respecting Hire Receipts and Conditional Sales, whereby in order to preserve the rights contained in Lien Notes and Hire Receipts renewal statements have to be filed in accordance with the provisions of said amendments.

JOHN, D. HUNT,
Clerk Executive Council

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Shearer & Smith
General Boiler Makers

Phone M5495,
Room 10 Strathcona Block,
CALGARY, - ALBERTA

THE CASH STORE

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

Successors to The Gleichen Trading Co.

Best Stocks obtainable in All Departments

Work Shirts, Pants, Gloves, Shoes and Blankets. The kind that stand Hard Usage.

Fresh Groceries for the big Gangs.

It will pay to see our ladies Shoes and Dry Goods.

Usual Saturday Specials

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Mrs. Ida J. Baker, of Medicine Hat will open a Millinery Store in the Post Office Block, Gleichen, on September 1st. All the ladies of Gleichen and surrounding district are cordially invited to come and inspect our stock, which Mrs Baker selected in Chicago.

Miss E. Abolin takes charge of this store with the newest goods and best service.

MRS. IDA J. BAKER,
Millinery,
Post Office Block, Gleichen



Tuckett's CLUB SPECIAL Cigar

Buy your "week end" smokes from us. Everything in Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos.

J. E. JAMES

SIR PENYWERN'S WIFE

BY

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

"Oh, my poor dear Chin-Chin, my sweet ickle petsums! How do you do, my dear Sir Penywern? I'm so delighted to see you again! Do hold the poor dog firmly, Ernestine, or he'll get away and be run over and killed by the nasty, horrid train. Luggage! Oh, yes, yes, I suppose I have some luggage. Ernestine, how many trunks have I got? Combien de colis? And dear Daphne, how is she? I had hoped to see her here, too. Not ill, I hope? Ernestine, prenez-bien garde, vous allez laisser tomber le pauvre Chin-Chin. Trunks! Oh, really I don't know! Three or four, Ernestine. Tell the man, tell him. How can I remember how many trunks I've got! A motor-car! Oh, I'm so glad you have one! I was afraid, do you know, Sir Penywern, that you might be the sort of man who would look on motoring as frivolous, and that you would insist on Daphne's jig-jogging around the country in the family coach!"

Sir Penywern had by this time managed to lead her out of reach of the bewildered porter, and he helped her into the car, and went back to the poor Frenchwoman, whom her mistress had left to struggle unaided with two or three trunks, an East-Anglian porter and a foreign language.

When he returned to Lady Acrise, he found her twirling round in the middle of the road in a state of intense excitement over the supposed loss of her purse, which was finally discovered at the bottom of her bag under her powder-puff.

Sir Penywern was quite glad to get her safely into the car and out of sight of the grinning natives, who stood nudging each other outside the station door.

He was thankful that he could sit at the wheel, leaving his flighty guest and her maid inside the car; and it was not until they reached the Hall and he helped her to descend that he had another opportunity of speaking to her.

Already he had almost given up hope that this flighty, fussy, self-absorbed woman of the world could be of any real assistance to him and Daphne in their difficult position.

He began to wish that, instead of inviting her to the Hall, he had let Daphne go to the Gellebrands, and had followed her there. In the peaceful domestic atmosphere of the vicarage he would have been more likely to find a way out of his troubles than in the society of this half-clever, half-foolish whirlwind of a woman.

However, she was at his door, and the best must be made of the situation. He spoke to her in a low, impressive voice as they mounted the shallow steps together into the house.

"I must warn you that you won't find Daphne looking well," he said.

"Oh, dear, I'm so awfully sorry! The climate too severe for her, I suppose?"

"Well, no, I don't think it's the climate. She had a fright a week ago, and she's been practically confined to her room ever since."

"A fright! What sort of a fright? Not a mouse, I hope? I'm so dreadfully afraid of mice. I do hope you don't have many mice here. Of course I know you can't help yourselves, in these old houses. Please don't think I'm running down old houses; I think they're lovely, and this is one of the handsomest I've seen."

"No, it was not a mouse that frightened Daphne," cut in Sir Penywern. "And I don't think you need be afraid of anything of that sort."

"What was it, then?"

He hesitated.

"Perhaps she'll tell you about it," said he.

This was a wish, but scarcely a hope. If Daphne would not confide in her own husband, tender, devoted and discreet, surely she was not likely to trust her inmost thoughts to this artificially effusive, mature coquette with the corn-colored hair and the vermilion lips!

In the meantime they were crossing the wide Georgian hall, Lady Acrise stopping from time to time to utter enthusiastic comments upon the "exquisite staircase," and the "lovely old pictures," and "perfect fireplace."

They reached the drawing-room, and then at last Sir Penywern heard a genuine note of feeling in his guest's voice as she met her niece, and remained for a moment dumb with consternation.

"Why, Daphne, what, have you been doing with yourself, child? You look a perfect wreck!" cried she as she stood back, holding the young wife away with her two gloved hands and staring with horror, which was certainly sincere, into the flushed face of her niece.

"Oh, no, Aunt Valerie, don't be unkind," protested Daphne, trying to laugh. "There's nothing the matter with me but the remains of a slight cold."

But Lady Acrise turned precipitately to Sir Penywern.

"This place doesn't agree with her," she said. "You mustn't keep her here, Sir Penywern. You must let the place and take her somewhere else. I never saw such a frightful alteration in anyone in so short a time. She looks thirty! And all in a few weeks!"

It was in vain that both husband and wife protested that they had no intention of disposing of Redgrange Hall without further notice. Lady Acrise next suggested that her niece should go back to town with her, and then to the seaside for the autumn.

As Daphne shook her head, Lady Acrise turned to Sir Penywern with excitement.

"Am I not right?" said she. "Isn't she really ill and wouldn't it be better to risk a little inconvenience, and even a little natural regret, in order to restore her to health?"

"I shall be all right in a few days, indeed," protested Daphne. "Shan't I, Pen?"

"I hope so," said he.

Lady Acrise, who had considerable acuteness under her absurdities of manner, looked from one to the other and suddenly perceived a certain reticence, a certain reserve in the way the eyes of these two met.

And both of them knew that she had found out that there existed some sort of estrangement.

"I'll talk to you, presently," said Lady Acrise, suddenly.

In the meantime she allowed herself to be conducted to her room, where she remained until the gong summoned the small party to dinner.

Daphne, whose first appearance at the dinner table this was since her illness, tried hard to be unusually talkative, but was aware that she and her husband were being carefully watched.

The presence of two neighbors whom Daphne had taken the precaution to invite for the sake of her aunt, who loved society of any sort, prevented any return to the subject of Daphne's indisposition. And when the ladies retired to the drawing-room after dinner they found a subject of discussion in Lady Acrises' Pekinese spaniel; and Daphne was glad of the interest shown by the other two ladies, by which she profited to rest in a chair in a corner, while the others grew excited over dogs in general and Pekinese in particular. Lady Acrise, among her other accomplishments, believed herself to be a great authority on dogs, and got on to the committees of doggy societies, where, if the truth were known, she was more dreaded than respected.

When the gentleman came in, however, Lady Acrise left the others conversing, while she made her way to her niece's corner.

"Better, dear?" asked she, with elaborate sympathy. "Does it worry you for me to talk?"

"Oh, no," said Daphne, who nevertheless dreaded what might be coming. "I'm so glad you and Mrs. Groves found something that interested you to talk about. I knew she adored dogs, too."

"Yet, but between you and me, dear, she knows nothing whatever about them," commented Lady Acrise, with a contemptuous raising of the eyebrows. "I suppose she's kept a half-breed retriever in the stable at one time, or bought a fox-terrier for her children to play with, but the things she said to me were quite too absurd."

(To Be Continued.)

Holland's Conscription

Small Nation Decided on Preparedness Before Present War.

For a long time Holland resisted universal military service. She depended on professional or volunteer soldiers as more in accordance with her great democratic traditions. But several years before this war the Hollanders came to a realization of the folly of trusting to a "citizen" army to be raised after war began. Military service now devolves equally on all citizens, although there are exemptions of certain specified classes. About 50,000 men come of military age every year. Of these, about 22,000 are taken into the army and 600 into the navy. Sixty per cent. of the young men escape military service.

The present conscription law had been in force only eighteen months when the war began and so the full effects of its provisions have not yet been realized. The period of training for most branches is fixed at eight and one-half months. This is a very short term of instruction and there is the additional drawback that the ranks are much depleted the third of a year between the departure of one class and the arrival of the new class. Since the war began however, the army has been mobilized on a war footing and the three classes of 1913, 1914 and 1915 are all with the colors.

British Royal Women.

The ladies of the British Royal family might almost be competitors in trying to see who can do most for the wounded and sufferers by the war. Queen Mary before the war had devoted herself to her people; since its outbreak she has worked as hard as any hospital nurse. Princess Victoria has a hospital in which she is immensely interested in Grosvenor Crescent. It is staffed with trained nurses, and helped by women of the Red Cross. Princess Henry of Battenberg's Hospital for Officers is in Hill Street, Mayfair; Princess Christian has a hospital of her own at Windsor. Princess Alexander of Teck, her friendly rival in all good works in that neighborhood, is often at this hospital devoting herself in every way to its inmates and not disdaining the most menial of tasks.

Canadian Statutes for 1916 Published

The Canadian statutes, in English and French, for 1916 have just been published. In addition to the public and private statutes and the usual selection from the imperial statutes and the imperial and Canadian orders-in-council, the volume also includes the resolutions passed by the two Houses for the increase of the number of senators and the extension of the life of the present parliament as well as tables showing all amendments to the last edition of the revised statutes. The compilation, of course, includes the Business Profits War Tax Act, and the measure to assist provincial legislation in restricting the sale or use of intoxicating liquors.

"Are you fond of music?" "Music!" exclaimed the enthusiastic young woman. "I am perfectly devoted to music. I could dance to it all night."

W. N. U. 1119

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Life of the Guns

Erosion Sooner or Later Impairs the Accuracy of Fire.

The life of a gun depends upon the progress of erosion, which sooner or later is certain to impair the accuracy of fire. Erosion is caused by the action of the explosive gases at high temperature and pressure. According to the Iron Age, the hot gases cause a thin film of steel to absorb heat. The film expands and becomes set. Upon the release of the pressure, it contracts, which causes minute cracks that grow larger with every discharge. As they increase in size they form passageways for more hot gas, and that tends to enlarge them still further. The inner surface thus becomes roughened, and the bands begin to corrode. Finally, the bore becomes so enlarged that it allows the gases to escape. The shell does not then acquire its proper rotation, and its flight becomes erratic. All guns except small ones are now constructed with linings in the tube, which, when the bore is worn out, are removed and replaced by new ones. The cost of relining a gun is approximately 30 per cent. of the cost of the gun. There appears to be no limit to the number of times that a gun can be relined. The small arms used in this country are considered to be worn out after 5,000 to 7,500 rounds have been fired. Small naval guns can be fired about 1,000 times before they are regarded as worn out. Large twelve-inch and fourteen-inch naval guns are considered to have a life, on one lining, of from 150 to 200 rounds. Low velocity guns, such as howitzers and mortars, have correspondingly longer lives than the high-velocity guns of the same calibre, because the pressures they develop, and hence the temperatures are lower.

Farm Grafters

Ravages of Parasites on Farm Animals Should Be Checked.

To graft is to live at the expense of someone else. If the one at whose expense the grafting is done knows of it and consents to it, then no crime has been done. If it is done without his knowledge and consent, then it becomes a crime—graft in the full sense or meaning of the word. But in either case the grafter is what is known by another name—a parasite.

The parasites found on farm animals and plants are criminal grafters and should be dealt with accordingly. When found, the extreme penalties of the laws of war should be visited upon them, for farming is a war as well as a business.

If there is any time of the year when the chickens should be watched carefully for lice and mites, the worst grafters in the poultry business, it is right now. The warm weather stimulates their growth and development. The chickens are rendered more or less indolent by the summer heat, so they do not fight these pests as hard as on more comfortable days, nor do they rustle so hard for food. The hot weather is in itself enough for them to have to fight against without having to feed these grafters with their very life's blood.

Among the livestock, chickens are more apt to suffer from the ravages of parasites or grafters than any others. And they should be watched carefully and given every aid possible; especially the young stock, which is now building the foundation for its future usefulness. Spray their quarters thoroughly with a strong insecticide. If you find them constantly picking at themselves, give their bodies a thorough treatment with some good and patient insecticide. For the good of your poultry business, get rid of the grafters.

Empire Unity a Spiritual Unity

The moving spectacle which the passionate loyalty of the Overseas Dominions has furnished has given an impressive reply to those who thought the Empire could only be held together on a ten per cent. basis. The unity of the Empire is a spiritual unity, and it has survived the greatest strain ever put upon the relations of widely separated peoples. It has been, especially in South Africa, the triumph of the principles of liberty in human government. We must take care that we do nothing to destroy that splendid inheritance in the future, but it will be obvious, as Mr. Asquith said, that with all the varied experience of this war, with all the new obligations incurred, and the new visions of neutral necessity that have been revealed, we must revise the character of the Imperial partnership. In that close and connected review the case of Ireland will have its due place, and in the larger atmosphere that will prevail Ireland will have no cause to doubt that justice will be done in the settlement of her place in the general scheme.—London Daily News.

Hungry and Sleepless Germans.

"Especially significant is the disclosure of the lack of food now in the army and navy," writes an investigator into the blockade conditions of Germany. "A reservist, writing to his wife, says: 'I am going into the trenches, but I am very glad, for then I shall get decent food.' A letter found on one of the crew of a German torpedo-boat declared: 'I cannot sleep on account of hunger. . . . The treatment here is only fit for swine and not for soldiers.'"

Meat and fat are the commodities which are most scarce; rations are not far removed from starvation point, and there seems to be grave doubt whether even this modicum is within the reach of everyone.

Prussians Tired of War

After Coming Into Contact With Britain's New Army, Are Glad to Be Made Prisoners.

Philip Gibbs, of the London Daily Chronicle, writing from the British front after the smashing of the Prussian Guards, said: A large number of prisoners were taken, and they came straggling back over the battlefield in miserable little groups. Some of them carried our wounded on stretchers or on their backs, and our men carried their wounded.

They were the remnants of the third Prussian Guards division, which had been so utterly broken that it no longer exists as a fighting unit. Those who did not fall into our hands have been withdrawn from the line. The morale of the men, as well as the fighting force, has been smashed. Even the officers admit that. They have no more stomach for the fight, and several men with whom I spoke today were frank in saying they were glad to be prisoners, to be safe, at last, from the frightfulness of this war. Some of them told me that after leaving Valenciennes a few days ago after our attack started they were brought to Cambrai, and while the officers were sent on by motor-cycle they marched a long distance through an unknown country to the front. They did not know the names of the villages they passed. Their officers had no maps, and they had an ominous feeling that they were going to their doom, but the strength of our artillery and its deadly accuracy of aim surprised them. They did not know the English had such gunners.

Still more were they surprised by the dash of our infantry, as they heard they had against them the men of the new army. The Prussian prisoners belonged chiefly to the Lehr Grenadiers and Fusiliers, the All Guards division, the 70th Jaeger and the 10th, 114th, and 190th regiments of the line. Some of them I spoke to were Poles from Silesia. They are tall men of good physique, well fed and some of them middle aged and fathers of families. They correspond to the French territorials. They spoke of their wives and children and their dazed eyes—for they were just down from the field of fire—lighted up at the thought of going home again after the war.

"God send a quick ending to the war," said one of them, and he spoke the words as a prayer with hands upraised.

Honor to Uruguay

Only Country That Would Send a Ship to Rescue Shackleton Party.

Uruguay is a little country, especially as South American countries go, and few people in this part of the world know much about it except that it is somewhere along the upper stretches of a big river, and that its chief products, as the geographies say, are cattle and revolutions. This lack of information, however, probably proves more about our own mental furnishings than it does about the importance and inconsequentiality of Uruguay.

Of all the nations not engaged in a great war and therefore desperately busy, only Uruguay has had and promptly acted on the estimable impulse to send a ship to bring Shackleton's men back from their dreary prison on Elephant Island.

Uruguay's obligation to rescue these freezing and starving sailors and scientists is rather less than more than the one resting on the other larger and richer non-belligerents, for the increase of whose scientific knowledge as much as that of Great Britain those brave explorers risked their lives.

But it was Uruguay that had the happy thought and is carrying it out at its own expense.—New York Times.

Adopt the Metric System.

The nation is in the mood for facing important changes. The war has taught us to drop many of our insular habits. If we dropped our insular system of coinage, weights and measures, it would be a great boon to ourselves and to all our customers and correspondents throughout the world, wherever the metric system is in vogue. Our existing system is a serious handicap to British trade in all the foreign markets. It is a source of much exasperation and loss of custom. The metric system is superior from every conceivable point of view. The day for stubbornly adhering to a worse, because it flatters our insular pride, has gone by. Great Britain cannot afford to begin the new regime with the old millstone round her neck, and we therefore appeal to the government that when they consider how to give effect to the Paris recommendations, they will boldly adopt the metric system. —London Telegraph.

Chinese May Prolong Visit to China.

Chinese in Canada who want to return to China until the war is over have the way cleared for them, by the Government.

An order-in-council has been passed allowing all Chinese who leave Canada for China up to the end of this year to prolong their return until six months after the declaration of peace without being subject to payment of the full amount for re-entry. Under ordinary conditions, Chinese who are away from Canada for any period longer than twelve months make re-entry subject to the repayment of the original $500 poll tax.

Dog That Won the V. C.

Jack, the Famous Pet of the Guards, Is Honored.

One of the most famous regimental pets that ever lived was "Jack," who was found, when a poor little puppy, by a sentry outside St. James' Palace. Snow was on the ground at the time, and the dog had evidently been ill-treated, so the sentry, touched, picked it up and fed it. The dog eventually became very much attached to the sentry, whose regiment, the Scots Guards, adopted the animal as a pet.

Jack went all through the Crimean War, fighting tooth and nail by the side of his master and once going so far as to save his life. One of the enemy came at the erstwhile sentry with his gun clubbed but Jack went for him! Sad to relate, however, Jack's master was killed at Inkerman. When the regiment came home Queen Victoria was so touched by the story that she had a miniature Victoria Cross made, which she presented to the gallant little animal, together with the Crimean medals.

The War's History

How Much Do We Know About the Great Struggle.

How much do we know about the war we imagine ourselves to be seeing? If we could read now the history which will be published 50 years hence, we might not be able to recognize the story. It may minimize or leave out many of the things which seem to us now to be the most important and dwell on events we have not even heard of. In this age of light, much of the war is being fought in the dark.

The Marquis of Crewe, on July 20, 1916, tells the House of Lords for the first time that from December, 1914, to September, 1915, war was going on upon the northwestern frontier of India; that in that time there were no less than seven separate attacks, "some of a very formidable character." A mere attack of unorganized and ill-armed tribesmen could not be "formidable" to the government of India. What has been going on there? The danger must be over, or the government, which concealed it so successfully, would not admit it now in this way. It must have been a "formidable" danger indeed when no hint of it was allowed to leak out to a nation which was permitted to learn of the failure in the Dardanelles campaign and the disaster in Mesopotamia. It is plain to see that, though we, the contemporaries, know nothing of the war in India of 1914-15, our children will be devoting much attention to it in their study of history in school.

A matter of much less significance, but illustrating our contemporary ignorance, too, is that of the postcard received by the American Board from a missionary nurse in Turkey—apparently a mere note of greeting, but containing mysterious references to one verse in the Book of Job and one in the Psalms. On looking up the references the fact is revealed—cholera is raging and famine is at hand. The ingenious nurse smuggled the fact past the Turkish censor on the postcard. Hitherto the world has remained in ignorance of it—and of how much else that is going on in Turkey we have no idea, for that country has been masked from us for months. As to Persia, our knowledge of the important events that have been taking place there is practically at zero. If we could have a glimpse at the school histories—and the school geographies, too—of 1936, we should probably be amazed to find what momentous things can be done in this age of light without the world even hearing of them.—New York Times.

Vegetables Keep Fresh.

Lettuce, parsley and all other green things may be kept deliciously fresh if first washed in cold water, shaken and then packed in a tin pail that has a very tight cover, so that the air may not penetrate to them, and set in a cool place. In the case of lettuce, when the cover is removed the leaves will pop up and you will find them as crisp and fresh as if they had just come from the garden.

Even lettuce that has wilted to a sorry state will revive wonderfully if subjected to a few hours of such treatment. To purify greens that are to be eaten raw, use a pinch of boric acid powder in the water in which they are washed.

Tomatoes picked when just ripe and firm and attached to the stems will keep almost indefinitely, with no noticeable loss of freshness, if covered with brine made by dissolving a teacup of salt in a gallon of pure fresh water.

Forestry in Europe.

In England and Wales, according to a recent report of the forestry branches of the British Government, there are nearly 2,000,000 acres of forest, and large areas of uncultivated land on which it is the intention to cultivate a growth of timber.

In Denmark the purchase of any forest area, however small, by no means carries the right to administer it in accordance with the plans and desires of the new owner. Until he has been the registered owner of such an area for ten consecutive years, he is not permitted to cut down a tree without authority of the Minister of the Interior.

Hector: What did your father say when you told him I was a war correspondent?

Imogene: He said he would give you something to write about if you didn't leave early tonight.

Tommy's French Bride

How Naturally Entente Marriage Alliances Are Fostered.

Frederick Palmer writes from the British headquarters in France: One of the results of the presence of the British army in France is that a good many British soldiers will take French wives home with them. The difference in language, far from being a bar is an accessory. Mr. Atkins teaches Miss France English and Miss France teaches Mr. Atkins French. There is plenty of leisure for the courtship to develop. Frequently British battalions remain in the same section for months on end. When the men have done their shift in the trenches they return "in rest" as the saying goes to the same villages where they were before. Usually they have quarters in French houses, in a sense they become members of the community.

With the French men folk away, Mr. Atkins lends a hand with any heavy work that requires a man's strength. Only today the correspondents saw a British soldier driving a harrow. A feminine hand does some sewing or cooking for him in return. The romantic atmosphere is not lacking. When the Briton says "au revoir" to his sweetheart and starts for the trenches he may never come back and he is going to fight for France. On Sunday afternoon the girls are out in their best frocks, as they are everywhere else in the world, and walking with them along the roads and lanes are men in khaki. Their conversation is a mixture of French and English. It is not romance alone that leads the Briton to marry in France. He has learned to admire the thrift and cleverness of the French woman and her industry in taking the place of her fathers and brothers who are at the front.

While London Laughs

The Poor Are Economizing While the Rich Indulge in Extravagances.

We are told in these war times we must "economize"; we must do without luxuries; we must cut down expenses, and save all we possibly can—not only to help in the carrying on of the war to a victorious finish, but also in the event of possible pinching days to come. This is sound and wise advice on the part of our parental government, but how is it followed? The very poor are economizing—because they must; but the rich? As a plain matter of fact London never gave itself over to a wilder, wickeder orgy of folly, fashion, reckless extravagance and easy morality than at the present moment. With battle, murder and sudden death in the very air, never were the expensive restaurants more crowded; never was more money wasted on needless delicacies of food — and never was there a more absurd and fantastical riot of outlandish and immodest clothing among women than may be seen at any "smart set" gathering held for such "charity" as truly "covers a multitude of sins." It is bewildering and amusing; but there is something terrible about it, too! Terrible — because the eating, drinking, dancing, gambling section of London society strikes a sharply discordant note against the fighting, bleeding, tortured, suffocating, dying thousands of human beings who, but a short distance away across Channel are being slaughtered — while London laughs!—Marie Corelli.

Khaki-Clad Figure in the Top Buggy

"The boy in khaki
"With the girl beside him.
"On the seat of a covered buggy,
"And the horse travelling through the light of summer Sunday evening."

The boy is home on his last leave before the battalion goes overseas. The boy and the girl in the top buggy go over the remembered road to the old church and home again.

The boy in khaki in the top buggy is a splendid and heroic figure—may God bless him and keep him and bring him back to the girl, to the old home, the old road, the old church, and all the summer beauty of the fairest land on earth — the land for whose sake the boy goes to battle, wounds or death.—Toronto Telegram.

A New Fleece Record Claimed

The heaviest fleece ever shown from a single sheep was recently taken from a two-year-old Rambouillet ram on the farm of the Oklahoma Agricultural College, if available records are complete. The ram was purchased in 1915 from King Bros., of Wyoming. He is named Laramie and was sired by Laramie Boy, a prize-winner owned by King Bros. His dam was one of the choicest ewes of the same flock. Laramie is a half-brother to Majestic, champion in his class at the World's Fair at San Francisco. Laramie weighed, just before shearing, 245 pounds. He is not yet mature, and has an excellent mutton conformation.

Empire Rebuilders in a Hurry.

Over-anxious politicians by attempting to "rush" the question of Empire reconstruction can undo the work of all the heroic Empire-builders in British history. The refusal of the Canadian press, generally speaking, to jump hastily to conclusions is very satisfactory. Regard for the rights of others under the flag as well as pride in the Empire itself make it desirable that this very important and difficult Imperial problem shall be paid the respect of close and exacting study.—Montreal Mail.

With the Boy Scouts

Training the Youth of Our Land to Become Efficient Citizens.

The preparation of the boy today for the financial and commercial war of the future is a subject which presents itself to leaders of thought in every civilized country. The spoils of the economic war will go to those countries best equipped with health and physique, common sense, good morals, energy, ability and education. "Our energies," says Sir Robert Baden-Powell, "should be concentrated on training the rising generation to the fullest possible extent in individual character, technical efficiency and physical health. With this foundation they make efficient citizens and equally, if need be, the most efficient soldiers." The Boy Scout movement is performing that service in a remarkably efficient way. The Boy Scout is taught to be a healthy man, a gentleman, and when right needs the assistance of might, the muscle is available, too.

A Scout's duty and promise is to help other people at all times. Some Scouts, in fact most Scouts, will go out of their way to fulfil this promise. A very interesting story, which is to the point, is told of a Boy Scout at Southampton, England. An officer embarking for the front had no time to make some purchases which he had meant to in the town. He gave a considerable sum of money and a list of commissions to a Boy Scout serving under the embarkation officer, but the ship sailed before the Scout had returned. The officer thought that that meant "good-bye" to both money and purchases. The Scout, however, had the ship signalled so that it was to stop in Southampton Water; he commandeered the Port Officer's launch and delivered the goods and the change. When offered a tip, he said: "Sorry, sir; on duty."

A prominent statesman once remarked that whatever pessimists might say of our Empire, there is undoubtedly creeping into it a desire to do, each of us, something that counts. And there is plenty of opportunity. In the Scout movement there are many openings for such service. Whatever his age or his infirmity, whatever his standing or his inability to find time, there is an opening for every man in Scouting. It may be as a commissioner to administer a district, or as an instructor to those boys wishing to qualify for the many proficiency badges, or as an occasional evening visitor to a troop. "It is a grand work and sporting work by which you can leave your mark behind you in the shape of lives saved for the individual as well as for the nation," declared our statesman.

The character of the Boy Scouts movement will be best understood by a glance at the "promise" exacted of each boy as he becomes a member: "I promise on my honor, first, to be loyal to God and to the King; second, to try to do a good turn daily to other people; and third, to obey the Scout law." He is accepted by the Scoutmaster, who says: "I trust you, on your honor, to keep this promise. You are now one of the great brotherhood of Scouts." At the very outset the boy is placed upon his honor, the strongest sentiment in the heart of a healthy boy. His manliness is appealed to and properly approached, a boy's manliness seldom fails. He is treated as a man, and the result almost invariably is that he acts as a man. This is one of the great lessons taught by the Boy Scout movement to both parents and teachers. The Boy Scouts in Great Britain are at present regarded as about as necessary a part of the war as are the regular soldiers. It has been demonstrated already in the history of this movement that Boy Scouts make the best soldiers, as many of those who began as Scouts are now fighting the Empire's battles in Europe, and above all it has been demonstrated that in fulfilment of their initiatory promise they become good citizens, loyal to God and the King, and doing good to their fellow-men.

Will China Come Back?

Wu Ting-Fang, former Minister to United States, who is hopeful of living till he is 150 years of age—he is now about 80—has just expounded at some length his views on the drastic events that are almost reshaping the map of China at the present hour.

He is not disquieted. "The coming generation," he says, "will do wonders for China. When the young men once take the reins they will achieve great things. They will change the old thoughts, and treat China with some sun and fresh air. Many of our young men are being educated abroad, especially in America. They can bring back all branches of technical and mechanical and political science, and with this background they must force China into a place among modern nations. The whole future rests on the young men."

Picnic Weather.

"The amateur weather prophet I met always strikes the rainy days accurately. How do you suppose he does it?"

"That's easy. He merely gathers up the dates of the Sunday school picnics."

Landlady: Who are you? New Guest: I am a performer. Landlady: What do you do? New Guest: I escape from tight place. Landlady: Without anybody seeing you do it? New Guest: Yes. Landlady: Well, if that is the case you will have to pay in advance.

Holland's Help To Belgians

Excellent Work Being Done in Looking After Refugees.

Holland is certainly battling bread upon the waters. In addition to the sum of $5,000,000 supplied Belgian refugees through charities, $5,000,000 has been contributed by the Dutch government. Two million dollars have been voted for the coming year and unless peace comes soon one million more will probably be granted. The Belgian government made an offer of reimbursement which Holland declines. The refugee camps, under control of the government, are well organized and have churches, schools, shops and post-offices.

The refugees are not compelled to work, but a small wage is offered as an inducement to do so, and they are employed in constructing small wooden houses which can be sent now and readily removed to Belgium after the war.

Excellent educational facilities are offered. Under the direction of the Dutch-Belgian commission 50 primary schools have been established, with 4,300 scholars, certified Belgian teachers being employed.

Holland is playing the part of a real neutral — a noble humanitarian part. She will emerge from the European holocaust beloved of all her neighbors.

Which is another forceful argument for woman's rule.—Cleveland Press.

Unhappy Germany.

Germany is not without conceit of herself, but she is painfully cognizant of the fact that in wars of exhaustion the more numerous side is sure to win if the contest is prolonged. Germany and her allies number 150,000,000; and they are getting double their number of white men, to say nothing of the assistance coming from the brown and the black. They intend to join in a military decision. They do not see it on the horizon. They have spent the military capital they brought superior preparation. They still want to believe that on the defense they will be able to hold back the tide surging about them, but they are realists enough to know that the result is at best uncertain. It is doubts arising spontaneously in German minds rather than those introduced from without that the German Government is seeking to allay. For many wishes to hear of the negotiation of a peace that will be a permanence. The outside world wishes to hear that a revolution has occurred in Germany and that the Hohenzollern dynasty and Hohenzollern policy are no more.—New York Globe.

King George's Memory.

King George's wonderful memory for faces was again demonstrated on a trip through the accident ward of a great hospital. Two years before on a visit to the same hospital he talked to a patient with a broken leg. This time he recognized the same man. "You were here last time I came," said the King "but you were in bed then, bed over there."

"Yes, your Majesty," replied the man, "it's the other leg this time."

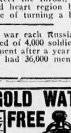
Ancient Armor Revived.

French poilus may soon fight in ancient armor. The success of the new steel helmet in reducing fatal wounds has started a movement in Paris to protect the throat, cheeks, shoulders and heart region by steel plates capable of turning a bullet.

In time of war each Russian regiment is formed of 4,000 soldiers. One Russian regiment after a year of war had already had 36,000 men in its ranks.

A Real Puzzle for Sensible People.

GOLD WATCH FREE



N	A	—	L	—	H
A	—	L	—	H	—
—	L	—	H	—	O
L	—	H	—	O	—
H	—	O	—	N	—
—	O	—	N	—	E
O	—	N	—	E	—
N	—	E	—	Y	—

In this puzzle you are told that the missing letters in that each line spell a well-known town in Magnificent Wasth, Canada. One letter

is missing from each line. You will be sent free of charge to readers of this paper who solve the puzzle and conform to our easy conditions. It costs you nothing to try. Send your answer together with name, that we may send you result. All failing to do this will be disqualified. SEND NO MONEY.

Address: PUZZLE EDITOR, 1 09 Bay St., Toronto, and 80 Corwin Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

World's Potato Crop

Germany Leads in Total Yield for Year of 1914.

The world's potato crop in 1914 covered 30,000,000 acres, giving a yield of 4,375,000,000 bushels.

Of the leading countries Russia had 9,000,000 and Germany 8,867,000, Germany led in total yield, however, with 1,674,000 bushels, against less than one billion for Russia. France had half a billion bushels, and the United States 405,000,000.

In yield per acre, Norway came first, with an average of 247 1-2 bushels; Great Britain and Ireland second with 241, France third with 230, Holland fourth with 225, and Germany fifth with 200. The average for Canada was 180, and for the United States 109.

In Germany, which produces well over one-third of the world's potato crop, only 28 per cent. of the yield is used for human food in normal years. Forty per cent. of the total is fed direct to animals, 100,000,000 bushels are used in the making of alcohol, and 50,000,000 bushels are utilized in the manufacture of starch and allied products.

In Japan a start has also been made in the manufacture of starch from potatoes in a large way, the crop for 1914-15 being 45,500,000 pounds.

GOOD DIGESTION A SOURCE OF HEALTH

When the Stomach Is Out of Order the Whole System Suffers.

Indigestion is one of the most distressing maladies afflicting mankind. When the stomach is unable to perform the work nature calls for, the result is severe pains after eating, sour eructations, fluttering of the heart, sick headache, and often a loathing for food, though the sufferer is really half starved. People with poor digestion, too, frequently try all sorts of expedients to aid the process of digestion, but there is only one way in which the trouble can ever really be cured, that is through the blood. That is why the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cures even the most obstinate cases of indigestion. They go to the root, the blood that strengthens the stomach and the nerves, thus enabling it to do its work. That is why they invariably the result means good appetite and perfect health and pleasure in life. In proof of these statements, Mrs. Albert Hurd, Bath, Ont., says: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with wonderful results. For two years I was a great sufferer from indigestion, which almost made me a physical wreck. At times my sufferings were so great that I was unable to attend to my household duties. I had smothering spells at times and was afraid to lie down to rest. After every meal, no matter how carefully I ate, I suffered great distress. Several doctors treated me but medicine was of no avail. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised to cure this trouble and decided to try them. I had not been taking them long when I felt somewhat benefited. This improvement continued and after taking a few boxes I could eat and digest all kinds of food and felt better than I had done for years. You may be sure I am very grateful for the wonderful relief these pills have given me. I know they are a real cure for anaemic sufferers, as an unfortunate friend of mine was also afflicted with this trouble, and after taking several boxes she was entirely cured."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail from post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

English Stock Breeding and the War

Notwithstanding the war, British pure-bred stock is still being sent to all parts of the world. The Shorthorn of Yorkshires was recently made from an English herd to a Russian country estate. A Berkshire boar exported to South Africa a short time ago has acquired the medal for the best animal out of his breed in the new commonwealth. A shipment of Yorkshire pigs was recently bought on Chilian account.

Farmer and Stock Breeder from which these facts are taken says that English breeders are also specializing for the larger trade with France and Belgium which will follow the war. The French demand for breeding sheep is expected to be especially large. French authorities declare that at the conclusion of hostilities there will be a large shortage in the area of pasture land in France, and that stock breeding of sheep will be greatly increased. There is little doubt, says Farmer and Stock Breeder that there are several English breeds which would produce a distinct improvement among the local breeds of France and Russia.

A Great British Aeronaut.

General Henderson, the officer in supreme command of the National Flying Corps in Great Britain, gave the following striking testimony to one of his officers while submitting evidence on the subject of the British aeroplane at the Royal Commission appointed to do so: In relation to Lieut. Busk's death at Farnborough he said that Lieut. Busk's death was one of the greatest losses that aeronautics had ever suffered, for that officer worked out the problem of inherent stability to a degree never attempted before. He was the most intrepid pilot, and in order to prove that his stability calculations were correct he went up to a great height on a B.E. 2C., turned her nose down and let go the controls. As he expected she righted herself.

Election Agent: That was a good long speech our candidate made on the agricultural question wasn't it?

Farmer Plowson: Oh, ay, it wasn't bad, but a couple o' nights' good rain had a' done a sight more good.—Tit-Bits.

Grain Smut

Treating Seed Grain for Smut Is a Good Practice.

When grain first heads out is the best time to observe the amount of smut in it.

Grains of grain are carried from year to year in the spores of smut either on the surface or within the kernels of grain. If a head of smutted grain is observed in the field and one takes pains to trace the head down to the plant from which it grows, he will find that the whole plant, he will find that all of the heads coming from this plant are smutty, and consequently will not produce grain.

Throughout the West, there is a loss usually of from one dollar and upward per acre of grain due to the effects of smut.

Practically every particle of this smut could be controlled by treating the seed grain. Every farmer knows how to treat seed grain for smut, or he can find out very easily. The cost of treatment, labor and material included, will normally be less than five cents per acre.

This is a splendid little investment that will return as large a profit. We do not think that any farmer would treat for smut if they would take the trouble to examine their grain fields when they are heading out and actually make a count of the smutted heads in a given area.

A good way to do this is to drop a barrel hoop down in a grain field and count all the stalks of grain within the hoop, and then count the number of smutted heads. In this way one actually look for smut he may pass through a field of grain in which there is as much as ten to fifteen per cent. of smutted heads and never notice them.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Fight for Talcum Hill

Women Say That They Would Enlist If Needed.

From a war despatch of the future.

Five times that day had the Coldstream Guards charged Talcum Hill, only to be repulsed by the hellish fire from the Fusiliers and Royal Artillery, but this had not sufficed. Reinforcements, the Tea House Headquarters, Gen. Rouge prepared to send fresh aid to the Guards. She reorganized her remaining forces, brought up the Whalebone Corsetieres, sent her cavalry, the Silk Underdrapers, and made ready for a Bounce at dawn.

Shortly it began. Under a pall of smoke from the Organdy guns and the Cortoise shelling of the Dressmonitors, the Fusiliers took up their positions, Bonnet Rouge and Ann in angle, there went forward the Silk Underdrapers, while from ambush there came a bomb shower under the auspices of the Georgette crepe Bombers.

Several times it looked as if the Fusiliers and their allies would not must fail, but they weathered the drifting Hill swept across the approaches to it, closed in and caught the defenders in a hand-to-hand fight with the manicure scissors. They fought their way back, reformed, renewed their efforts, and swarmed over the parapet, shouting their cry of victory, "Cretse! Cretse!"—Saskatoon Star.

Big Change Coming.

If we are to face with any confidence the new conditions that the war to peace conditions it is essential that we think through which Europe has passed has swept the old order away. We are emerging, not to a wider stage, horizons have broadened and standards have been purified. Men who have been content with cramped and degrading social conditions will be content with them no longer. We are ready for change, prepared for the social order that is born by the co-operation and the united effort of the people as a whole. — London Daily News.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Germans Cry Poisoned Arrows.

Charles Cotter, of Oklahoma, recently arrived from the scene of the fighting between Irregulars and the British in East Africa, gives some new details with respect to the methods adopted by the enemy. He states that when the war started the Germans had 4,000 Europeans and 40,000 natives, the latter being armed with arrows, filthy with poison, one drop of which injected into an open wound would mean certain death.

He adds that the Germans allowed the cruiser Koenigsberg to sail up the river to dangerous points, and then smashed her by gun fire. "The Germans are not above unscrupulous-ness, but for tricks in war the British, he declares, excel them!

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Returned Soldiers.

Of the many important questions which the National Liberal Advisory Committee has considered in its three-day session in London, the one that the public at large will be most disposed to give attention is that of the treatment of returned soldiers. The Committee recognizes that it owes themselves to any great extent in the difficult problems which affect the State, but one of the questions that which concerns the nation concerns every citizen, but all of us are interested in that which affects those of our fellow men who have made great sacrifices as soldiers in the spirit of patriotism.

Wifey: What do you think baby will become when he grows up?

Hubby: Well, he's had experience enough to be a town crier.

NO ALUM MAGIC READ LABEL BAKING POWDER

Red Cross Work

How Wounded Canadians Are Cared For at the Front

The official list of casualties list now contains over 25,000 names. This constitutes a large army of wounded whose treatment involves upon the Canadian Medical Service assisted by the Red Cross.

Our medical units are to be found in every part of the war zone, France, England and even in the Mediterranean. In the latter district, Canada has supplied 4,320 beds and 1,264 medical officers, nurses and orderlies. The total personnel in all these fields is 6,935.

At the beginning of the war an attempt was made to treat the wounded in Canadian hospitals, but this was found impossible, and a wounded Canadian may be found in any one of the 1,500 active treatment hospitals in addition to those in Canada.

Each unit in the field, however, is served by a Canadian hospital ship, when called upon by the Canadian Medical Corps, and the Canadian soldier in the stages of his wound, in his passage from the advanced dressing station to the field hospital and casualty clearing station is in Canadian hands. Again, after discharge from active treatment hospitals, every Canadian must be sent to Shorncliffe Canadian hospital, such as Beaverwood Park, at Buckingham, Bushy Park, Kempton Park, Queen's Hospital at Bromley, and the King's Canadian Red Cross Hospital at Matlaby.

Two of the best known active treatment hospitals for the wounded at Connaught Red Cross Hospital at Taplow, one of the best equipped and managed hospitals in Europe, and the Queen Alexandra Hospital at Beechcroft. In addition to these hospitals, there are special Canadian hospitals for the treatment of special conditions. These are the West Cliffe Canadian Eye and Ear Hospital at Folkestone, and the Canadian Special Hospital which attends to cases of shell shock and loss of nerves. Blinded soldiers are sent to St. Dunstan's College for the Blind, in Regent's Park, London. Fortunately, cases of this nature have been very few among Canadian troops.

From the beginning to the end of his weary pilgrimage, the Canadian wounded Canadian soldier is never out of sight of the Canadian Red Cross. No matter how great the number of casualties — in the last great battle there were over 10,000 Canadian soldier patients in hospitals in France — the Canadian Red Cross informs itself of the condition of each individual, visits and relieves its immediate wants, and keeps a close vision for his comfort. The staunch friendship which links the Red Cross to the medical service has been the means of saving many lives among our fellow Canadians to health and life.

The Canadian Red Cross Society requests all workers to make no more surgical bandages, pneumonia wipes, or roller bandages, until further notice. Lady Drummond, the commissioner overseas, and Col. Noel Marshall, the chairman of the central executive, report that, according to a recent tour of inspection in England and France, supplies on hand at present the Red Cross have a sufficient supply of the above-mentioned articles.

Workers are requested to continue making socks, shirts, pyjamas, bed-ding gowns, housewives, kitbags and comfort bags.

A Standard Medicine — Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to the world as most valuable remedies, act upon the digestive organs, have through years of use established a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The ailing should remember this, that by their composition, they can be assimilated by the most delicate and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

Not In It.

Old Uncle Jacob was walking master-fully down the street when a street dressed in his Sunday suit.

"Hallo, Uncle Jacob," cried one of his neighbors, "are you having a holiday?"

"Yes," I am," replied Uncle Jacob, proudly, "I'm celebrating my golden wedding."

"When why isn't your wife celebrating it as well?" said the man.

"She ain't got aught to do with it," replied Uncle Jacob, indignantly. "She's the fourth."

Get More Vim Renew Your Strength!

If you are tired, nervous, sleepless, have a headache and languor, just need Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they tone the system, assist digestion, make you up at once. Taken at night—you'll sleep well, wake up refreshed and tired feeling disappear instantly. Vim, spirits, hearty health, all the good of life is given to everyone that uses Dr. Hamilton's Pills. No medicine so satisfactory. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills today, 25c per box at all dealers.

Small Breakage.

A beginner on a brand-new golf course in the southwest of London was having a particularly trying experience on a hole laid across a well-meaning but exasperating plowed field. When he did not miss the ball he hit the ground behind it. His caddie, summing up the position with his cold, professional eye, remarked to his companion: "My word! It wouldn't cost him much if he was playin' with new-laid eggs!" — Tit-Bits.

The Control of Weeds

The Names and Habits of All Common Weeds Should Be Studied

Weeds are the robbers of the plant world. They creep into the fields and rob the plants of moisture, light, air, and plant-food. They often crowd out good clovers and grasses in our meadows and pastures.

Every farm boy should learn the names and habits of all the common weeds. Whenever one is found that is new to him, he should make inquiries so it should be promptly identified. If nobody on the farm can do so it should be sent to the Dominion Agricultural Department at Ottawa for identification and information concerning it.

Among the commonest field weeds is the grassy one known as foxtail. It is a kind of wild millet which grows from red and lives only one year.

It is not a serious weed except when wet weather in June prevents land from being cultivated.

Most of the common weeds which infest cultivated crops live only one year. They produce lots of seed. These live long enough in the ground so that even after four or five years of meadow or pasture they are still liable to do damage to cultivated crops.

There is no easy way to get the best of weeds. The crops should be kept as clean as they conveniently can. The land loe must be used as a cultivator and harrow as much as is necessary to destroy all the weeds. The Dutch hoe is also a valuable implement for this purpose.

In some occasions the weeds which live from year to year and spread by underground rootstocks as well as by seeds are troublesome. Quack grass, Canada thistle, horse-nettle, and morning glory are the worst weeds of this type. These pests have about as much light in them as the common cockroach.

If they are cut off at the surface of the ground they will grow up again and again. But if you keep at it long enough you will win out. Land infested with this kind of weed oftentimes best put to alfalfa or timothy and mammoth clover to kill them.

Quack grass and meadows have weeds which generally do not bother corn. Sorrel, dock, ragweed and buckthorn are the worst weeds which infest land in alfalfa, blue grass is a bad weed. Timothy meadows and meadow weeds live over year after year.

Good-bye to Asthma. Persons suffering from that extremely trying and terrible trouble, asthma, will be glad it is to long with all their hearts for hope as from a heaven sent. Never do they know when an attack may come and they know that to struggle under it is useless. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy at hand, however, they can go bravely to their enemy and enjoy life again. It helps at once.

A Question of Diet

How to Live Two Hundred and Fifty Years.

"I do not consider it impossible for a man properly supplied with food and with plenty of vitality, carefully guarded from harm, possessing a sound body and a sound mind, to reach the age of 250 years. There is no reason whatever why the human machine should not run perfectly for that time. But taking man as we find him today, it is an easy matter for him to prolong his life from twenty to fifty years more than it probably will last.

"Bread, for instance, contains water, protein, fat, carbohydrates and mineral matter, all necessary for life and to perfection; therefore it is clear that man can live in health and comfort upon bread alone. Further, the elements of nutrition furnished by fruit are necessary to the health and to the production of robust, healthy tissue. An excess of vegetable food is to be avoided, but it cannot possibly be taken into the system in the fresh fruit cure."—Science Sam Morgan in The Forthnightly Review.

Not In It.

Old Uncle Jacob was walking majestically down the street when a neighbor stopped him with a question.

"Hallo, Uncle Jacob," cried one of his neighbors, "are you having a holiday?"

"Yes," I am," replied Uncle Jacob, proudly, "I'm celebrating my golden wedding."

"When why isn't your wife celebrating it as well?" said the man.

"She ain't got aught to do with it," replied Uncle Jacob, indignantly. "She's the fourth."

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All Women Need

a corrective, occasionally, to right a disordered stomach, which is the cause of so much sick headache, nervousness and sleepless nights. Quick relief from stomach troubles is assured by promptly taking a dose or two of

Beecham's Pills

They act gently on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, assisting and regulating these organs, and keeping them in a healthy condition. These famous pills are purely vegetable, non-mineral—therefore, harmless, leave no disagreeable after-effects and are not habit-forming.

A box of Beecham's Pills in the house is a protection against the many annoying troubles caused by stomach ills, and lays the foundation

For Better Health

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Air Fighting

Aerial Warfare as it Occurs at the Front Day by Day.

We obtain a glimpse into the actualities of aerial warfare as it occurs day by day from the reports of the Allies and those of their enemy, in following account of a correspondent:

Lieut. D., with Lieut. E., while on artillery duty, attacked a hostile machine near Laventie. Fire was opened at about 1,000 yards, but at this moment Lieut. D. was attacked by a Fokker from above and behind. The Fokker dived to within forty yards, when Lieut. D. swerved slightly to the right to meet the enemy's fire. Lieut. D. then attacked the Fokker at point-blank range. Quickly he turned over to the left, and something which looked like a box fell out. The machine then dived, pulled out, and seen spiralling down close to earth. From other sources it is reported that the Fokker was seen to fall to earth at the northeast corner of Bois de Biez.

A machine, Pilot Lieut. U. and Observer Lieut. V., left the aerodrome over Annay at about 9 p.m., attacked three Fokkers, seen behind the enemy's lines. One of the latter went off. The remaining two fought for 25 kms. towards another British machine, which they attacked. Lieut. U. followed one Fokker in the light, and fired on one of the attacking Fokkers, which turned away and dived perpendicularly. It was seen by an anti-aircraft battery to fall to the ground. When Lieut. U. returned he found another British machine and Fokker had disappeared. The British machine is missing and is reported to have landed in the enemy's lines.

Farm Live Stock in Canada.

It is announced by the Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, that the numbers of farm live stock in Canada on June 30 were as follows: Horses, 2,990,035; milch cows, 2,603,-965; other cattle, 3,826,519; sheep, 1,963,101; swine, 2,814,672. As compared with 1915, these figures represent decreases of horses by 5,464; of milch cows by 63,301; of sheep by 73,561, and of swine by 297,228; but an increase of "other cattle" by 427,-864. The largest decrease is owing to Eastern Canada; in the West all classes show large increases over last year except swine in all three Provinces and "other cattle" in Manitoba.

Ecclesiastical Dues Enforced.

"I canna get over it," a Scotch parishioner remarked to his wife. "I put a tva-shillin' piece in the plate at the kirk this morning instead o' ma usual saxpence."

"Ye dinna say so!" replied Sunday the farmer again ignored the plate, but he made strenuous efforts to get the front of him, and, in a loud, tragic whisper he said:

"Your time's up, noo, Sandy," — Chicago News.

As a vermilioge there is nothing so potent as Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and it can be given to the most delicate child without fear of injury to the constitution.

A Londoner who was staying in Scotland for a little while recently was fond of legal anecdotes, and he went up to a sensible-looking man in the street and began:

"Excuse me, sir, but are you a resident of this town?"

"Yes," was the cautious reply. "A've leeved here a matter o' fifty years."

"Ah! then, perhaps you can help me," went on the visitor. "I'm looking for a criminal lawyer. Can you tell one in this town?"

The Scotsman dropped his voice to a confidential whisper as he answered: "A'll be, but we think we've been able to prove it against him yet. He'll gower sharp."

Two married women were having a chat, and, as usual, the conversation veered around to the exposure of living.

"It's really awful how the rise in prices has affected us!" said one, sadly. "Why, do you know my bills for clothes this year exactly double what they were last year!"

"Goodness!" gasped the other. "I don't see how your husband can afford it."

"He can't," replied the first calmly. "But, then, he couldn't afford it last year, so what's the difference."

Unwittingly Kind.

Chelly Ayres: Yes, since the Parkers lost their money I have stopped calling there.

Miss Keen: That is very kind of you. It ought to cheer them up a whole lot.

"Can you keep a secret?" "I am silent as the tomb." "I need to borrow some money." "Don't worry, that's about all I have been heard it."

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the author

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

H. CLAY GLOVER Co., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. NO. 1 NO. 2 NO. 3

HERMON

Hermon Tablets are a positive cure for Nervous Exhaustion, Impotency, Lost Power, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Lost Vitality, Wasting Diseases, Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Nervousness, Varicocele, Sleeplessness, Nervous Debility, Hysteria, Pimples on the Face, Kidney Troubles, Backache, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Specific for Diseases of Women, Leucorrhoea, Painful Menstruation, Suppressed Menstruation, Uterine Troubles, Ovarian Troubles, Hot Flashes, Sexual Weakness, Barrenness, Impotency, Sterility, Premature Old Age, Failing Memory, Loss of Energy, Lack of Ambition, Lassitude, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Epilepsy, Fits, Nervous Chills, Neuralgia of the Heart, Hysterical Palpitation of the Heart, Early Decay, Wasting Weakness, Lost Power, Failing Manhood, Impotency, Nervous Prostration caused by the errors of youth or excesses of manhood, Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Female Complaints, Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by Alcohol or Tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity, Consumption, Premature Decay, Wasting Diseases, Decay, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Impaired Memory, Lack of Confidence, Self-Distrust, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Timidity, Trembling, Dizziness, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Eruptions, Blood Impurities, Sexual Weakness, Barrenness, Impotency, Sterility, Premature Old Age, Failing Memory, Loss of Energy, Lack of Ambition, Lassitude, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Epilepsy, Fits, Nervous Chills, Neuralgia of the Heart, Hysterical Palpitation of the Heart, Early Decay, Wasting Weakness, Lost Power, Failing Manhood, Impotency, Nervous Prostration caused by the errors of youth or excesses of manhood, Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Female Complaints, Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by Alcohol or Tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity, Consumption, Premature Decay, Wasting Diseases, Decay, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Impaired Memory, Lack of Confidence, Self-Distrust, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Timidity, Trembling, Dizziness, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Eruptions, Blood Impurities.

THERAPION

SEE THAT EACH MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH LABEL. IF NOT GENUINE DO NOT TAKE. SAFE AND RELIABLE.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Used by thousands of ladies. Sold in three degrees of strength, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Ask druggists for it, or send price and 2c stamp for pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO. WINDSOR, ONT.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army and Navy Departments recommend the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness of Typhoid Inoculation. Be safeguarded NOW by your physician, you and your family. Ask him about it. Write us for booklet and name of physician you need by name. "Have you had Typhoid?" Selling of Typhoid Vaccine results from a single inoculation. Typhoid Cartons. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCERS VACCINES & ANTITOXINS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For sale by dealers.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
85 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Threshermen and Weeds Act

Manitoba Weeds Commission Takes Action to Safeguard Farmers

The Manitoba Weeds Commission is busy sending out from its office at Winnipeg to the owners of threshing machines setting forth Sec. 7 of the revised Noxious Weeds Act. This section is of great interest not only to threshermen, but also to farmers. Its form of notice reads as follows:

"(1) It shall be the duty of every person owning or operating a threshing machine immediately after completing the threshing of grain at each and every point of working, to clean, or cause to be cleaned, such machine, together with all wagons and other vehicles used in connection with such threshing, so that seeds of noxious weeds shall not be carried on the way to next place of threshing by the said threshing outfit.

"(2) Any person not complying with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of fine to one month's imprisonment."

The Price of Wheat.

The depression in the price of wheat, coupled with reports of large acreages in other countries, is causing much American pessimism concern. But, experts say he need not worry. The yield per acre decreased during and following wars of the last 200 years has shown that almost without exception the highest price has been reached after the end of the struggle instead of during its progress.—Washington Herald.

A Tall Order.

An old Highland sergeant was showing a recruit to the barracks one night to see that all lights were out. Coming to a room where he thought he saw a light shining, he roared out, "Pit out that licht there!"

One of the men shouted back: "It's the munee sergeant!"

Not hearing very well, the sergeant cried in return, "I dinna care a brass button what it is! Pit it out!"

The Adviser Is Always With Us

The farmer will never lack advisers, however badly qualified they may be for the task. He will doubtless not be appalled by the avalanche launched by those who do not take the trouble to make themselves proficient in their knowledge of things pertaining to farmer and Stock Breeder (England).

"Papa, may I take my piano with me when I marry?"

"I shall insist upon it, my dear."

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes. Sure Relief. Murine For Your Eyes. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

I.O.O.F.

Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8 in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

Peter MacLean. Noble Grand
E. E. Holland, Secretary.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE
No. 35

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 .PM.,
—IN—
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

E. E. Holland, C.C. — J. Baron. K.of R.and S.

DENTIST
C.R. McINTYRE
L. D. S., D. D. S.
Graduate Royal College Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

Dentistry Practiced in all its Branches. Gas Administrd

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GLEICHEN

GEO. W. EVANS
Undertaking
and Embalming
Gleichen, - Alta.

$25 Reward
Strayed from my place Sec. 34-12-8
Three Horses

One dark bay mare, wt. 1400, 9 or 10 years old, branded Z on left shoulder and left hip. Number brand 576 on left ribs. Star on face, low set.

One brown gelding, 6 years old, wt. 1450, branded Circle B on left hip and Z9 on left shoulder. White strip on face, stands high.

One light bay gelding, 9 years old, wt. 1300, blotched brand on left shoulder, stands high.

Both geldings shod on front feet. Reward of $25 for information leading to recovery of these horses.
W. L. Wonnamaker
Redcliff P. O.

DONT FORGET THE WAR VETERAN WHEN YOU HAVE A JOB TO OFFER
Please notify
CENTRAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
EDMONTON,
Howard Stutchbury, Secy.
OR
WAR VETERANS CLUB CALGARY.
Wm. Alsdorf, Asst. Secy.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, waggons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning

J. H. GOODERHAM
16tf Indian Agent

One of the noblest works of Creation is the man who always pays the printer; he is sure of a bunk in Paradise, with thornless roses for a pillow by night, and nothing but gold to look at by day.

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR
Published Every Thursday in The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries $2.00
Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1916

The Government War Loan

The people of Canada have an incentive to save. In a short time a popular Dominion of Canada war loan will be floated and the public will be given an opportunity to lend money to the government on the credit of the nation. From the time the war broke out, economy has been preached, but it seemed to be a false doctrine. Unless they had some useful purpose to serve with their money it was better to spend and thus keep money in circulation than to hoard it up and keep it idle. Now, however, the people have something to save for. The government needs the money to carry the war to a successful issue and the people of Canada who have money laid by should invest it in the nation's war project. Lending to the government, like lending to the Lord, brings good returns. It not only pays good interest but serves a useful and necessary purpose. There is sufficient money in the savings banks of this country to take up the new loan many times over and the people should not leave it to the banks, loan and insurance companies to subscribe the whole amount. On the other hand the government should issue the loan in such a way as to enable the small investor who wants to do his bit, to subscribe according to his financial ability. An attempt at this was made when the first popular loan was issued but the mode of purchase was not such as to appeal to the wage-earner and small investor. The small man should be given a chance to get in before the subscription of the great financial corporations are received and considered. The loan is not only for the purpose of raising money but also for allowing a patriotic people, the common people, to exercise their patriotism as best they can.

Patriotic Flour Goes Forward

The shipment of 41 cars containing 40,000 sacks of flour ground from wheat contributed by the farmers of Saskatchewan marks the final stage in a very practical piece of patriotism. The wheat from which this flour was produced under the "Patriotic Acre" scheme by which the farmers of Saskatchewan undertook to contribute one acre or more of wheat for patriotic purposes. It is a very substantial indication of the patriotism of the farmer of that province, and no more appropiate gift could go forward from the Empire's great wheat producing province than this solid trainload of flour.

The shipment was made August 10th from Moose Jaw, where the wheat had been ground by the Robin Hood Mills. The milling company donated the grinding and the Canadian Pacific Railway which handled the shipment moved it at the "Milling in Transit" rate from Moose Jaw to Fort William and from Fort William to Montreal at half rate.

The hum of the binder is once more heard in every part of this district, and the farmers are smiling.



HE CAN FILL THEM ALL

ECONOMY IN CLOTHES

Something to Match the Modern Diet Fads is Suggested

Louise Heilgers writes: Everybody I meet now seems to be talking about the new banana and beetroot diet. Talking, mind you, not trying it, so far as I can see. Not that I blame when all sensible people would naturally prefer to have everything mulligatawny, from soup to love. Why not simplicity in clothes as well as diet? Why pay rent for chiffon when you can get rags for nothing, to improve upon a favorite landlord advertisement? I can imagine all the husbands ranging themselves on my side as they read this article.

For, be it understood, I am not advocating the costly simplicity of a dress that looks as if it cost twenty-five cents but really cost $250. Neither am I on the side of the primeval mode of dress, for to live in a town where everybody walked about with a walking stick or a gold bag for sole articles of attire would be to live in a town too morally dull for words. The style of clothing I urge you to adopt is a style, I am afraid, not one of you will say, "thank you" for, because it is almost as unexhilarating as the raw vegetable diet.

But economical—m'm, yet. For instance, what could beat a potato sack for a nice useful house frock? It doesn't show the dirt, it wears well, and you could turn it inside out when you felt you wanted a change. And a sack costs what? The price of the potatoes inside it. You eat the potatoes naturally, so there's no waste there at all. Then for furs, instead of chinchilla or ermine, why not rabbit? Here again, you see, you can get your meal off the rabbit first.

Then, again, for underclothes. Why not keep a little red flannel for home use instead of sending it all to the heathen? They deserve a rest from it anyway, and it would be awfully good for our lungs and love affairs, so long exposed to a course of pneumonia and passionate colds. Economy is the great thing nowadays. And, anyway, the red flannel would match the luncheon carrot or the dinner beetroot, if not the breakfast banana.

WHEN PINK TURNS GRAY

Many Good Hints About Dyeing For Housewife

Have you a little pile of discarded underwear and blouses in one end of a bureau drawer—clothes discarded because they have lost their once pink complexion and are now a disconsolate, grayish-yellow heap? If you have such things, take heart. The blouse that through careless washing or sun or perspiration has turned yellow can be made pink again. The nightgown or petticoat, camisole, or other piece of under linen can be restored to its original pinkness.

More than that, a white garment that has grown yellow, because of water, perhaps, with which it is necessarily washed—a surprisingly large amount of water has a yellow tinge—can be dipped and made pink to cover the yellowness.

Now, there are several ways of coloring white things pink. One way is to buy a package of red dye and use a very little of it, well diluted with water. Dip the thing to be pinked into this, and if it is not dark enough, add more dye. Let it dry and iron it, and it will be ready to wear. Of course, this color, easily applied, easily comes out; so, after a few washings the dipping must be repeated—perhaps the very next washing will take it all out. But it is no more trouble to use than bluing water.

Then there are special colored powders for the purpose that are dissolved in water, to be used like buling. These powders come in most of the popular light shades—tan and lavender, blue and pink. Lacking either of these coloring devices, however, you can still make your once pink clothes pink again. Dip a piece of red crepe paper in a basin of water—and the resulting red water will serve admirably as dye to color the faded article.

Split Pea Soup

Soak a large cup of split peas all night, then put them over the fire with two quarts of water and bring to a boil. Simmer gently until the peas are soft. Rub through a colander, return to the fire, thicken with a tablespoonful of flour rubbed into one of butter and season with pepper, celery salt and onion juice. Stir to a smooth puree, pour into the tureen and throw a handful of dice of fried bread upon the surface of the soup.

Potato Pancakes

Select medium sized potatoes, peel and grate. After grating pour off the water that has risen and add to the potatoes as much sweet milk as there was water. Then to about half a gallon of grated potatoes add one or two eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of flour and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake as other pancakes, using a little more grease and a slower fire.

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from $35 to $75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of $2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistances is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Desk 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

TROTTING STALLION FOR SERVICE
The Prize Winning Stallion
BARON CHIMES
Will stand for the season 1916 at
G. F. TAYLOR & Co.'s Barn Gleichen

He is registered under the rules of the American Trotting Register as follows: 28903 Baron Chimes [6] b. h. foal 1906; by Chimes 5338; dam Mayetta, by Baron Wilks 4578; grand dam Augustine by Pancoat 3149, etc.

Baron Chimes 28903, time 2.16 [sire of 8 in the 2.20 class] by Chimes [sire of 81 in the 2.30 list and 4 in the 2.00 list] he by Electioneer with dams of 131 and sires of 200 in the 2.30 list; he is by Hamiltonian 10 the world's famous sire for speed. First dam Jenny Hinman, the dam of Brian Brau who won the Canadian Futurity in Toronto in 1902, open to the Dominion; Anni V 2.15½; Grace B 2.24; Jenny Hinman Vol XVI by Naaman 7264; 2nd dam Katie Robinson by Ash and Patchen 48 and others.

TERMS—$5 at time of breeding and balance payable February 1, 1917.

CERTIFICATE

The pedigree of the trotting stallion Baron Chimes 28,903 is described as follows; Breed standard; color bay; foaled in the year 1906, has been examined in the Department, and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered in a stud book recognized by the Department.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 31st day of January 1911.
Geo. Harcourt,
Deputy Minster of Agriculture.
Terms on application to
J. H. RILEY, Owner

HARDWICK BROS
P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:
left ribs; left ribs; right rib
499 left ribs; R9 left ribs
Horses branded: D right ribs

F. A. McHUGH & SONS
BLIND CREEK, ALTA.
Owners of horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, 7 left thigh and T left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. 101 left hip — left ribs.

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For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness Store. Office phone 3, residence phone P.O. Box 138
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

DR. DeVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable monthly medicine for all Female Complaint. $5 a box, or three for $10, at drug stores. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; Increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $5 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.
Sold at Yates Drug Store

Phone 37
For Steam Coal, Galt Coal Bankhead Hard Coal, and Briquettes.
We'll Plow Your Gardens
Phone 37
For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.
We move anything with two ends
BROWN'S TRANSFER

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.



Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKie and Henderson
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

Ford
TOURING CAR

New Prices Aug. 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1, 1916

Chassis - -	$450.00
Runabout - -	475.00
Touring Car -	495.00
Coupelet - -	695.00
Town Car - -	780.00
Sedan - -	890.00

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there will be no guarantee against an advanced price at any time.

UNIVERSAL MOTORS Ltd.,
W. R. McKIE, Manager,
LICENSED DEALER. GLEICHEN

FOR SALE

By Gleichen Threshing Co.

Nichols & Sheppard 25 H.P.

Steam Engine

Red River Special 36, 56

Separator

Wooden Water Tank and Running Gear.

Stewart Sheaf Loader used only last fall

This outfit threshed 60,000 bushels last fall and will be sold cheap as the company is dissolving.

For price apply to

J. ROUCHE,

7 1-2 Miles N.W. of Gleichen

See Evans'
Steel Coil Bed
SPRINGS.

These springs are the greatest sleep producer known. They are noiseless. They autmatically adjust themselves to fit your body. They will never sag in a life time. Come and see them, feel them, sit on them, lay on them otherwise test them and try and find fault with them. If you purchase one of these springs you will never regret it, you will likely be provoked at your self for buying ordinary cheap springs. If you doubt this I will refere you to satisfied customers right here in Gleichen. These springs are

Guaranteed for

10 Years

And The Price is Only

$8·50

A very small sum considering the amount of sleep it is possible to get out of them.

Gleichen Furniture Store

P. S. I have a cheap common spring from $2.85 upwards.

WALKING UPSTAIRS

It is Healthy Exercise if Properly Done

The act of walking up or down stairs can be made beautiful or awkward and ugly, health-giving or health-hurting as you choose. It is an exercise which most people have to indulge in many times during a day and when properly done can be made extremely beneficial providing a person is in a reasonably healthy condition and is not suffering from organic heart trouble.

In going upstairs as in going down, let the instep bear the weight of the



Walk upstairs this way for grace and health.

body. The instep is a shock absorber and as in any construction which is properly planned the arch is the weight bearer.

Carry the body well up off the hips, with expanded chest and poised head. Do not by all means walk upstairs with the head drooping down on the chest.

Take big deep breaths and then try going upstairs with the body held well



This is the harmful way

poised and you will find that dragging feeling is absent Housewives who must trudge over the stairs many times a day will find that by putting their mind on it—by remembering to hold the body properly that they will be able to go through with the day's tasks and yet be free of backache and shooting pains or a dull ache in their limbs when evening comes.

For people who find themselves running into flesh stair climbing, properly done, will be found an excellent exercise for the purpose of reducing or of keeping one's weight down. It will also benefit the lungs if deep breathing is combined with it.

Broiled Finnan Haddie

Select a thick haddie, wipe. Brush fish over with soft butter, place on a well greased broiler (skin side up) until delicately brown, turn and brown flesh side. Remove to dripping pan, cover with boiling water, let stand on back of range over slow fire for 20 minutes. Drain from water, place on hot serving platter and spread generously with maitre d'hotel butter. Surround with stuffed baked potatoes.

Frosted Apples

Select six large, well shaped apples; remove the cores, and stew gently until the skins can be peeled off. Lift to a plate, and stuff the hollows left by the cores with chopped dates; dip clarified butter over the apples until all the surface is wet, coat with pounded sugar, and place in a slow oven until the sugar sparkles. This makes a particularly pretty dish.

TEETH AND HEALTH

Prevent Diseased Teeth and Gums; Thus Benefit Your Health

If people would really keep their teeth clean and have them examined regularly by a dentist twice a year then they would have little trouble from their teeth. But most people only keep their teeth half clean and won't go to a dentist until toothache drives them and so their teeth decay and although most people don't realize this their general health is seriously impaired.

The most serious result of neglect of one's teeth is a disease called pyorrhœa—which causes the teeth to become loosened from the gums which are inflamed and sore. Unless treated in time people suffering from this disease will lose their teeth entirely.

People afflicted with this disease also suffer from stomach trouble for their gums and teeth are so sore that to chew the food well is practically impossible. Added to this the system is apt to be more or less poisoned by the discharges from the inflamed gums.

By having the teeth examined frequently the dentist can detect signs of pyorrhœa in time to treat the teeth and gums and to check the disease, but where pyorrhœa is allowed to go neglected until it has reached an advanced stage then it is curable only by the exercise of much fortitude and patience.

WOMEN AND THRIFT

Canadian Women Have Chance to Lead, But do They?

Thrift! Thinking men and women are talking a very great deal about thrift these days. Wherever bankers meet economy and thrift are treated much as a mother would fondle twins. In England to-day this Thrift talk is more emphatic. But what do we find? To all outward intents it is as seed flung upon barren ground.

Women flock to Patriotic Bridges and Five Hundred parties. The $1 or $2 ticket which they buy is no more than a cloak to society functions as before the war. With millions of Belgians, homeless and penniless, with thousands of Serbians, ragged and desolate, with millions of Poles destitute and famine-stricken these so-called patriotic women deny themselves nothing. Do they come to the Patriotic Bridges in simple clothes? No! Dame Fashion reigns as ever. Mrs. So-and-So wears satin, so Mrs. Blank dons charmeuse, and Mrs. Smith de Smith "looks distinguished in a handsome lace robe." The very next day at another Patriotic Bridge, the same women appear—but in other and perhaps more lovely, more expensive clothes.

Ah, yes, this is a time for thrift—but who will lead the way? Brilliant accounts are written of the brilliant opening of Parliament, and of the brilliant state dinner at Rideau Hall, for instance. The Duchess and the Princess are most beautifully gowned—different gowns on each occasion. Indeed, seldom do either the Duchess or the Princess appear in a previously seen costume. Their wardrobes must be extensive. So, if Royalty follows Fashion's dictates, then, too, must the Climbers! Canadian women can be leaders in this great Thrift problem. Will they?—Beck's Weekly.

PRINCESS MARY'S BEADS

Fashion Set by Royalty Has Many Outlandish Developments

Princess Mary is largely responsible for the present revival of the colored bead necklace, her Royal Highness being very clever at stringing together the pretty colored beads into attractive designs. At a time when little jewelry is being worn, and less bought in London, there is certainly a brisk demand for the long ropes of Venetian and other beads mingled with many-colored quartz, jade and semi-precious stones. Some of the ropes displayed in the West End shops put even the loudest examples of the bead craze of the early days of this century to shame. Chunks of amber as big as a hen's egg, for instance, are included among the vari-colored minerals to be found in some of the necklaces.

How to Preserve Meat

For 100 pounds of meat mix one ounce of saltpetre with about four ounces of salt. Rub this well into fleshy side of meat. Pack in a barrel fleshy side up. Sprinkle salt on bottom of barrel before meat is packed in. In three or four weeks take out meat and pour brine out of barrel. Rub on more salt if necessary and pack as before.

Maitre d'Hotel Butter

Cream ¼ cup butter, ¼ teaspoon salt, a few grains cayenne, ½ teaspoon finely chopped parsley, and ¾ tablespoon lemon juice, drop by drop, stirring constantly.

School children should be taught fire prevention and fire protection.

Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses and I will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen

PROPRIETOR.

Gleichen Roll of Honor

Appended is the honor roll of the men who have enlist from Gleichen to fight for their King and Country. We trust that friends will send in the names of any we have omitted.

10th Battalion
C Marshall, killed in action
A Thomson, wounded

12th Mounted Rifles
L Cpl E Wagstaffe
Geo Moss
N H Synge
Reg Jowett
H G Robinson
Cpl W Bielby
P Rogers
F Duckworth
J Weddell, killed in action
W Jefferies
A Ross
Lance, Corpl. W H Nixon
H Shouldice
L J Engstrom
A Michie
C A Blencowe
C Wynters

13th Mounted Rifles
Francis Daw
Sergt Hicks
H Landels
W L Clark
H G Robinson
B Wheeler

31st Battalion
A S Woods
T W Woodland
Frank Vigar, wounded
P Kingsmith
E Weddell
Sergt A Weddell
John Aitken
G Wakefield

50th Battalion
R Beacon
H Roberts
R Dodgson
J Edwards
Sergt Devine
W Kay
J Gittons
W Whitfield
H Glenn
J Carswell

56th Battalion
A Roberts
M Lee
C Conford
A Clements
McDuff
M Lawless
W Varndell
E Keyte
J P Collyer

63rd Battalion
Sergt Harry Bowness
Frank Crockett
A Weaver
A Melville
A Wheeler

82nd Battalion
Sergt-Major John Roberts
L Cpl W Coates
G Bowers
G Harvey
M Naylor
E D McBean
J O'Neil
J Woodward
G Maitland
Austin Brown
Rod Gooderham
John Olsen
Arthur Robert Jones
Frank Telford
J O'Keefe
C Befus
J Cassels
E A Wyndam
N Harris
J Christenson
J W Eglese
J Williamson
W McLean
R Blacome
John Carruthers
J Mooney
A Shred
Robt Rowe

89th Battalion
Joe Pero
C Erazer
J Osler

137th Battalion
K McPhee
P Ostrander
J Watts
T Lovelaw
J Dodds
R Jefferies
O Quartman
E P Tostivan
S Carrick
E Mott
W Doyle
G Elder
C Hansen
J C Dillon
V Scott
J Moss
W J B Ball
G McLeod
H Barnes
G Leadbeater
Littkie

113th Battalion (Kilties
Bert James
C C Ryan
W James
W H McKie
G McCaig
W Bell
W Peterson
W Muir
Jas Henry Rennie

211 Battalion (American Legion
Corpl Bruce B Awrey
Woyceik Lozanski
Chas C Walker
Wm Weekes
Sam McLennan
Frank Scott
Edmond Scott
Harry Irving
James Brown
Wm Lowery
David Roberts
J H Leavell
Homewood
Ralph Prestwick
W A Buttle
Philip Stumpf
Horace Ingster
John Tokamp
Leonard Shaver
Martin McCarthy
Alex Watson
Allen Quennell
J L Atkinson
Wm Stacker
Thos W Davidson
Carl Stumpf
Oscar Samson
Osias Mailliott
Emele Weltner
August Olson
Wm H Busby
Frank Wernett
Fred Pay
Lawrence Brown

H Fegan 175th Batt. Med Hat
J Bates, Can. Royal Eng.
B Riches, Ottawa eng. corps
T W Bates, medical corps
G Wade, Medical Corps
T Robinson
F Smart, C.A.S.C.
J Herper, C.A.S.C.
J Riddell, reservist
W Riddell, reservist
Sergt-Major Coates
A Parker, Medical Corps
T Gordon
Sergt Orr
A K Tennant
R Rose
F G C Mortimer, Lieut. A. O. D
J T Johnston
W G Potts
J Connelly
D Douglas
G Daly
W Reynolds
E Rastaing
F Francis
G B Jones
K Napier
B Jackson
J Anderson
Robert Riches
Bert Ritchie
H Holmes
J W P Clark
Capt J T Hughes, Staff
John Martin, French army
J M Cevaer, French army
Sergt. Paul DeConinck, Belgium
David Elder, 79th Highlanders
Sergt G R Fox, Princess Patricias, wounded
Capt E F Ward, K R R, wounded
MARK NODDLE, killed in action

A GLEICHEN CALL MOTTO:

"Not Cheap Printing but Printing Cheap"

Ontario Veterinary College

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario—Established 1862

Affiliated With The University of Toronto. College will reopen on Monday the 2nd of October, 1916.

110 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada. Calendar on Application

E. A. A. Grange, V.S., M.S., Principal

Producing Timothy

The Farther North a Crop Can Be Made to Grow the Better the Seed.

The Department of Agriculture for Alberta has issued a bulletin on timothy seed production that appears timely. It gives the market demands, extent of consumption, sources of production and information with regard to soil preparation, seeding harvesting, threshing and marketing.

The gist of the bulletin, however, is the emphasis it puts on the opportunity for the western seed-grower. Canada requires 600,000 or 700,000 bushels, and imports two-thirds of this from the States, where it is grown in $100 or $150 lands and pays a seventeen and a half per cent. war tariff. Why not produce it at home, on cheap lands for an open or even protected market and of a quality that itself can defeat competition? The Alberta kernel is very plump, bright and attractive.

In relation to the general work of farm seed production in Alberta the bulletin contains the following interesting paragraph:

"Independent of local or temporary conditions which favor the production of seed there are general and fundamental reasons why the special work of seed production over the whole series of field crops should become thoroughly established in the province. It is a recognized principle in seed production that the farther north a crop can be made to grow bountifully and mature satisfactorily the better constitutioned the seed is. This has already been demonstrated in Western Canada with respect to the cereals. Alberta Red advanced perceptibly on the Turkey Red from Kansas as to size of kernel, quality of content and weight per bushel. The Alberta oat has practically made a new standard of weight per bushel fashionable for the greatest of feed grains. Good seed is the first condition to successful production of crops. Alberta cereals are already finding their way east and south through wholesale seed houses. The value of seed is a question of constitution depending upon symmetry and perfection in kernel. The recognized plumpness of the Alberta timothy kernel is the latest evidence of the fitting and inevitable survival of northern grown seed. There is every reason to expect that we shall have a general development in the special production of seed in all field crops including cereals, grasses and alfalfa. The combination of advantages represented in cheap land, suitable soil and climate and unlimited markets makes failure in the work practically impossible under reasonable management."

British and Indian Bravery

"It was and is the British officer who makes the Indian army," an old soldier of the Sikh army once said. "Our men were as good as yours, our guns were better, but our old Sirdars sat on their elephants and called out 'Chalo, chalo' (Go on, go on), while your little officer boys ran out with drawn swords crying 'Chale ao, chale ao' (Come on come on)." Be it noted that the Sirdars did not lack courage to sit on an elephant, a fair mark for all, but courage and the moral attributes of a leader are not always synonymous.—W. Ameer Ali in "Contemporary Review."

Jones: I suppose, merely as a matter of parental duty, I shall have to take that boy to the circus.

Mrs. Jones: But I dont' want him to go this year.

Jones: Then I shall have to go alone.



As the acorn grows to be the mighty oak, so children, when rightly nourished, grow to be sturdy men and women.

Good flavor and the essential nourishing elements for mental and physical development of children are found in the famous food—

Grape-Nuts

Made of whole wheat and malted barley, this pure food supplies all the nutriment of the grains in a most easily digested form.

It does the heart good to see little folks enjoy **Grape-Nuts** and cream.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Windsor, Ont.

The Princess Pats

Reinforcements for Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Are Needed.

For more than a year now the P.P.C.L.I. have been receiving reinforcements from Canada in the form of the Universities Companies. The first of these Companies left for England in May, 1915, and since that time five Companies in all have been recruited up to strength and sent forward to England for further training, and are now with the Princess Pats at the front.

These have been exceptional companies in many ways. High authorities regarded the first Universities Company as one of the best trained units that has left Canada. The companies that followed also maintained that high standard, so that the Universities Companies became well known and respected throughout the camps in England. When a draft is needed for the P.P.C.L.I., the officers of that regiment are always glad to know that there are men of the Universities Companies waiting in England for their turn to cross over

One remarkable feature of their splendid standard of training is that they proceeded overseas and got to the front more quickly perhaps than any other unit. The first two companies were in France in less than two months after leaving Canada. The companies that followed got over just as quickly. The second company started recruiting on May 1st, 1916, and was in France August 23rd, 1916.

The men of these companies have not necessarily been University men or graduates, but rather men of that type, such as bank clerks, business men, architects, and so forth. The standard of men largely accounts for the fact that they have not required the long and tedious training essential to other units. There have also been many qualified lieutenants in the ranks of these companies, men who have preferred to go overseas at once in congenial company rather than wait about in Canada for a possible commission.

These men, many of them, have received commissions on the other side, and their practical experience at the front has added greatly to their influence. It is rather remarkable that at least ten of the officers of the P.P.C.L.I. are men who have risen from the ranks of the Universities Companies.

These men, too, have shown that though many of them come from positions that unaccustom them to fatigue and hardship, can stand any rough work as well as the next man, and perhaps a little better. Whenever there is some task which has to be done quickly and well, it is always the P.P.C.L.I. who are wanted for the work.

On one occasion, when the Engineers gave an estimate on a certain piece of work as requiring six weeks, they received a fatigue party for the first two nights from the Princess Pats. They then sent in a report to headquarters saying that if they could have the same fatigue party for three weeks the work would be done in that time. In the big scrap at Hooge the showing of the Universities Company men under very trying conditions was really wonderful, and they all received the unqualified praise of their officers.

Another Universities Company is recruiting at present in Montreal. Already a draft of fifty men and one officer have proceeded overseas. Another draft will soon be sent, and there is room for a few more good men on this draft.

Of the draft of fifty men that went across, five of them had passed their qualifications for the rank of lieutenant. Several more have enlisted since the draft left.

The company has very comfortable quarters in the buildings of the McGill University. It has also the use of the University grounds for training purposes. The mountain also, just behind the grounds, forms a very convenient and interesting place for field work. The company also has the advantage of having headquarters in Eastern Canada and so avoids the difficulties of transportation to point of embarkation, when up to strength.

Any enquiries as to enlistment and overseas service should be sent to the Officer Commanding 6th Universities Company, Molson Hall, McGill University, Montreal. Transportation from outlying points is forwarded after applicants are medically examined and declared fit. Recruits will be welcomed in Montreal at any time. Come overseas and do your bit with the Canadian regiment that has been longest at the front.

Schoolboys' War Geometry

The Lyonian, the organ of the Lower School at Harrow, has the following: A subaltern is one who has a position, but no magnitude. A Turkish communique lies equally on any point. A soldier equal to a Tommy is equal to anything. If things are double the price of the same thing obtainable elsewhere, it is a War Office contract.

Prices of Dairy Cattle in New York

One of the best grade dairy herds in Otsego County N.Y., was, says The American Agriculturist, sold by auction at an average of $82.50, one cow selling up to $133. At four auctions held in one week in Chenango and Deleware counties the average price realized was $65. Single sales of picked cows are frequently made at $100.

Macon, Georgia, is making millions of socks for the soldiers of the Allies.

Free Advertising

The Newspaper Man Is Often Expected to Give Away His Stock in Trade and Work for Nothing

Nobody ever thinks of going to the coal dealer and asking him to send a little coal up to the church or lodge room to heat up the building for a meeting or entertainment. Nor does one ask the ice cream man to donate ice cream, nor does one suggest that the electric light company furnish lights for the occasion. But people often express surprise and resentment if the newspaper man asks remuneration for an advertising notice relative to aforesaid meeting or entertainment.

If the coal dealer or the ice cream man or the electric light company should voluntarily donate said coal, ice cream or lights, the recipients thereof would be exceedingly grateful, and would probably instruct the newspaper man to run a free notice telling the public all about the generosity of aforesaid coal dealer, ice cream man or electric light company. But nobody runs a notice eulogizing the generosity of the newspaper man. For free advertising, especially of the reading notice brand (which, by the way, is the most expensive in time and labor), is taken for granted as the natural gift.

The editor very gladly gives a certain amount of complimentary space to charitable and other organizations weekly. He gives this freely, to the exact limit of space available. This complimentary service means work for the compositor and work for the make-up man. It is work absolutely without hope of reward. And there are in this community persons so devoid of appreciation of courtesies extended, that not only do they fail to express gratitude for favors shown but on occasion feel it incumbent upon themselves to bawl out the editor if perchance he does not allow them the quota of space they consider their natural right. If the butcher should present them with a fine, juicy steak Friday evening, would these same persons visit his shop on Saturday morning and roast him to a turn because the steak was not sufficient for their entire family?

The newspaper man's space is just as much his stock in trade as the coal dealer's coal, the ice cream man's ice cream, the electric light company's electricity, or the butcher's meats. The average man never thinks of the hours of toil—downright sweating toil—it takes to get out a paper. He never thinks of the worry, trials and tribulations every editor must undergo. Every line of type in a newspaper represents labor that costs money, and there is a lot of money tied up in type, composing machines, presses and other equipment. Paper and ink, rent, heat, light, power and insurance must be paid for out of the income derived from the newspaper man's stock in trade.—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every-day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal. I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.
Schr. Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska.

English Regulars Proud of Canucks

Lord Tennyson, writing in the Times, quotes a letter from an English staff officer in France which reads in part:

"The Canadians have done wonderfully well. We are proud to be fighting with them. The way they fought to recover their lost trenches was a lesson for everyone that we shall never forget. They are a most hospitable and self-denying lot, and will share the last crust or drop of water with any one of us that needs it. We have the greatest admiration for them after the recent fighing."

Mrs. Youngwed: Well, dear, I've found a flat and the 'buses go right past the door.

Youngwed: Won't the noise disturb your rest my love?

Mrs. Youngwed: Oh, the landlord assured me that I wouldn't mind it after the first few nights, and you know, dear, we can sleep the first two nights at mother's.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

French Maimed Learning Wireless

A happy idea occurred to the Mayor of Lyons with regard to training maimed soldiers. Apart from agriculture and light industrial occupations, he perceived that a number of highly educated men, especially those badly handled in the war, would be out of place at any of these occupations, and he suggested that they might be trained to do good work as wireless operators. The suggestion met with favor from Paris, and now a large school of instruction in wireless telegraphy is training disabled men at Lyons. The success of it has far exceeded expectations, and while in London, England, the Mayor offered to cooperate with British men to take students or to enable them to start something on the same line.

Alpine Wounded Let Down By Wire

Italians fighting in the hills are in no danger of perishing from lack of food and fuel. They have good kerosene stoves to keep them warm, and their oil and meat and bread and wine are sent up to them by a suspension railway, the wire rope with its sliding baskets stretched across the chasms and the tree tops. Wounded men are sometimes sent down by that sagging rope when there is no other means of getting them away quickly, clinging as best they may to the swaying boxes.

"Like a Belfast riot on top of Vesuvius," is an Irish soldier's description of the fight for the German trenches.



Farming by Reflection

The Man Who Hustles Instead of Dreaming Is the One Who Usually Succeeds.

Every section has its easy-chair farmers who think they are philosophers. They are great on the phrase "Know thyself!" and they waste hours meditating on their mental and moral insides under the delusion that they are finding out about themselves and adding to the sum of human understanding.

That phrase "Know thyself" goes back to the heathen gods; it was inscribed in gold letters over the portico of the temple at Delphi. But it is about as easy to know yourself from studying yourself as it is to lift yourself over a rail fence by your own bootstraps.

There's Brown, a farmer of broad reading and high intelligence, a deep thinker, who studies it all out and cogitates, but somehow or other doesn't get results and doesn't get ahead. There's White, who has limited education and who never bothers about knowing himself, but who gets into action the minute he opens his eyes and keeps going until he finishes his day, and somehow he moves into a sense of power and self-reliance and success that nobody can doubt.

Farming by reflection is about as useful as trying to grow crops by last night's sunset. Action—tackling the demand of the hour, learning by doing—is the way to knowledge as well as to dollars.—The Country Gentleman.

Sleep is the great nourisher of infants, and without peaceful sleep the child will not thrive. This cannot be got if the infant be troubled with worms. Miller's Worm Powders will destroy worms and drive them from the system, and afterwards the child's rest will be undisturbed. The powders cannot injure the most delicate baby, and there is nothing so effective for restoring the health of a worm-worn infant.

Typhoid Toxins

Simple Precautions That Can Be Taken to Guard Against Infection.

The rules for protection against vacation typhoid, as laid down by the New York State Department of Health, are as follows:

1. Patronize only resorts that have a safe water supply and approved modern sanitary arrangements.
2. Address a letter to "The Health Officer of the village or town to which you contemplate going and ask him if the water and milk supply are safe and if the sewage is disposed of in a proper way.
3. Use only water that has been boiled or otherwise purified for drinking or culinary purposes.
4. Drink only pasteurized milk.
5. Protect all food from flies and other insects by screening doors and windows.
6. See that all outhouses are fully protected from flies by screens.
7. Thoroughly wash in pure water all fruits and vegetables eaten raw.
8. Wash the hands, using nail brush freely, before eating.
9. Before leaving for vacation, submit to typhoid inoculation. It usually protects about four years.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

No Greater Example.

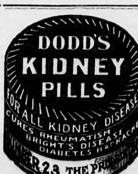
Every one of these British soldiers who have taken the first German line are volunteers, for, of course, no man called up by conscription is yet at the front. Is there in history a greater example of noble manliness in a people than this volunteer army of millions of men? — Evenements, Paris.

First Senior: What will you do after you graduate? Hunt a job?

Second Senior: I shall associate myself with some firm of established reputation.

Voice of Orderly (outside door): I've got a verbal message for ye, Sergeant.

Sergeant: Well, can't you put it under the door?



Has a History

El Arish, a Town the War Has Unearthed.

El Arish was one of the world's forgotten places until the British bombarded it a few days ago. With its large square fort and battlemented walls the town presents a much more formidable and imposing appearance viewed from the Mediterranean to the north and from the desert to the south, than its importance has warranted in recent years.

Formerly a populous halting place for the numerous caravans following the "short desert route" from Egypt to Syria its trade has waned materially since the completion of modern railway connection with Jaffa, Port Said and Alexandria. The town clings to the banks of a stream which becomes a small torrent after every rain. It is more than a hundred miles southwest of Jerusalem and a slightly shorter distance from the Suez Canal, which lies to the west.

The recent hostilities in this area are reviving a host of historical associations dating as far back as the time of the Pharoahs when this town was a place of exile for political prisoners. Its ancient name was Rhinoklura. Its present name is supposed to be derived from the custom which obtained here of "cutting off the noses" of malefactors whose death sentences had been commuted.

Some thirty miles to the east of El Arish, on the Egyptian-Syrian boundary, lies ancient Rhapaphia, now called Er-Rafa, where Josephus tells us that the Roman conqueror Titus made his first stop on his march against Jerusalem. Here also Sargon overwhelmed the Egyptians in the Eighth century before the Christian era, and five hundred years later there was fought on the same sands the famous battle between Ptolemy and Antiochus, when the charging elephants of both armies played such a spectacular role.

Of these great beasts, which had been introduced into Syrian and Greek warfare after Alexander's conquests in India, much was expected. The battle opened with a trumpeting dash of the opposing armored mountains of flesh. Ptolemy's forces commanding seventy-three of the terror-inspiring chargers, while Antoichus sent into the fray 102. With the first onslaught practically all of Ptolemy's elephants were captured, yet he won the day.

El Arish fell before Napoleon's Egyptian army in September, 1798, the credit for the fall being given to France's great general, Kleber, commander of the vanguard, which also seized Jaffa and Gaza. It was during this campaign that Napoleon committed the great atrocity at Jaffa, shooting those prisoners whom he could neither guard nor feed, yet whom he feared to release.

After Napoleon's departure Kleber concluded a convention at El Arish with the English admiral, Sir William Sidney Smith whereby the French were to be allowed to capitulate and were to receive safe transport back to France. This agreement was revoked by Lord Keith, however. Whereupon Kleber, with ten thousand men, marched to Heliopolis and administered a crushing defeat to the Turks, who outnumbered him six to one. Had not a fanatic assassinated the great French taciticián on the day that Napoleon won the battle of Marengo, the fate of French arms in Egypt might have been different.

In the centre of the town of El Arish is a granite wall with an inscription in hieroglyphics, perpetuating a curious legend about the Egyptian god Shu. A short distance beyond the walls the traveller is shown the ruins of the building in which Baldwin I., one of the Crusader kings of Jerusalem, died in 1118, after an unsuccessful attack on Egypt.

For Burns and Scalds.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will take the fire out of a burn or scald more rapidly than any other preparation. It should be at hand in every kitchen so that it may be available at any time. There is no preparation required. Just apply the oil to the burn or scald and the pain will abate and in a short time cease altogether.

The Gentle-Minded German!

You now see, proud England, that there still lives a God who can punish and wreck vengeance. Thy hero sank in the storm to expiate thy thousandfold crimes. Only the trump of doom will awaken the bloodhound Kitchener, the terror of mankind.

Thou, too, like Kitchener, wilt perish for thy guilt in darkness and in dread . . . and if God does not permit us to exterminate you just yet you will, unless you do penance, pronounce judgment on yourself. — "Schlesische Zeitung," Berlin.

"Warrior" Was First Ironclad

A special interest attaches to the great part played by the Warrior in the Jutland fight; the first ironclad in England bore her name. It was so recently as 1860, and she was the answer to La Glorie, which had just been completed by the French. The curiosity evinced over the ship was as great as that displayed in aeroplanes and Zeppelins in recent years. Delane, of the Times, sent to Lord Torrington at Windsor a drawing of La Glorie, and the latter was unable to return it when he would have wished because the Prince Consort had carried it off to his study. Later, he wrote, the Prince of Wales was discovered eagerly comparing it with a picture of the Warrior in the Illustrated London News. — London Chronicle.

Somewhat Mixed.

A political speaker, warning the public against the imposition of a heavier tariff on imports, said: "If you don't stop shearing the wool off the sheep that lays the golden egg you'll pump it dry."

The Latest Shades.

Why not call the new shade of red dye brought over from Germany by the Deutschland "Lusitania crimson," or "Arabic scarlet"?—Boston Transcript.

Tiring, Ceaseless Back-Ache Cured Can Be Rubbed Away To-Night

Relief is Almost Unfailing from Even the First Application

RUB ON NERVILINE

Cold has a vicious way of finding out aching muscles or weak joints. How often pain settles in the back, causing inflammation and excruciating soreness. Stiffness and aching all over follows.

An application of Nerviline at the start gives immediate relief and prevents worse trouble.

When the pain is very acute, Nerviline has a chance to show its wonderful penetrating and pain-subduing power. It strikes in deeply, and its strike-in-deep quality quickly proves its superiority to feebler remedies. Then this goodness is magnified by its strength, easily five times greater than most liniments.

Surely so powerful and curative a liniment as Nerviline offers perfect security against pain.

Nerviline is the only guaranteed pain remedy sold in Canada. Forty years of success in many countries warrants its manufacturers' saying. If it does not relieve, get your money back.

No curable pain, not even neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica or rheumatism, can resist the magic power of Nerviline. Try it today. Rub it on your tired back, let it ease your sore muscles, let it take the swelling and stiffness out of your joints. It's a marvel—thousands say so that use Nerviline.

The large 50c family size bottle of Nerviline is more economical than the 25c trial size. Buy the larger size today. Sold by dealers everywhere, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Big Prizes of War

Officers and Crew of H.M.S. Highflier Get Large Sums for Sinking German Boat

The officers and crew of H.M.S. Highbyer have been awarded $12,900 in prize money for sinking the German auxiliary cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The commander of the Highflyer stated that he caught up to the enemy while she was sailing at full speed. He signalled her to surrender, but she at once opened fire upon him, and so he sank her. She had a crew of 500 on board, all of whom were saved.

In the case of a neutral vessel, the Hakan, belonging to Sweden, whose cargo of 3,238 barrels of herrings was consigned to a German port, the judge held that the owners of the vessel knew what use their ship was put to. Half the cargo was subject to confiscation, and he held that she was a lawful prize of war. The same judge, Sir Samuel Evans, condemned as prize of war in a Prize Court the enormous quantity of 6,000 tons of rice, worth $609,200, seized on four Scandinavian steamers, Jeanne, Vera, Forsvik and Albania. His lordship found that though destined ostensibly for a Scandinavian consignee, Tycho Roberg, the rice was intended for the German Government for the provisioning of the military forces

Teaching a Boy to Swim

What to Do and What Not to Do to Establish Confidence in the Beginner.

There is a prevailing notion, especially among a certain type of fathers, that the surest and quickest way to teach a boy to swim is to "throw him in over his head and let him 'go to it.'" Probably a surer way to destroy a boy's confidence in the water has never been devised. Thousands of boys are thrown in the water without knowing how to swim, and have conceived a fear of the water by this foolhardy method that nothing has ever been able to remove. No confidence is ever secured by a violent introduction, and the father who thinks along this line of teaching his boy to swim is making a fundamental mistake which he and his boy will regret for years to come. The wise father or teacher of swimming is he who wins his boy's confidence by first getting him accustomed to the water in shallow places, and then gradually have the boy come to him in deeper and deeper water until the young swimmer hardly knows when he has ventured beyond his depth. This is not the "sissy" method of teaching boys how to swim, as some fathers like to think; it is the only normal and sane way. It is the father without a knowledge of human nature who decides otherwise. — From the Ladies' Home Journal.

No Longer: "Gott Strafe England."

A company sergeant-major of the Middlesex paid a warm tribute to the work of our artillery.

"They were simply magnificent," he said, "and as we advanced they lifted trench by trench. The battalion went over and on in fine style. It was just like a parade — and the men felt confident as they knew that large reserves were behind them. We soon got into the German front trench.

"I saw very few living, but in the second and third lines we found a few. At the bottom of the deep trenches were plenty of dead, and in the dug-outs, too. The prisoners we took seemed half-starved, and as soon as they saw us coming shouted out, "Kamerad, mercy!" but they only said this when they saw that the machine guns which they had been previously working for all they were worth were about to be captured."

Russians With Canadians.

Information has been obtained from the Russian government representatives regarding the status of Russians serving in the Canadian Expeditionary force instead of returning to Russia to enlist. We are authorized to say that their service with any allied forces will be taken as service with the Russian army, and, further, will be taken as putting in so much service with the Russian forces. Any such men who become incapacitated through wounds or sickness and receive their honorable discharge from the Canadian government will be recognized as a complete discharge from their obligations for further service with the Russian forces.

Black country miners in England are now getting more than two dollars per day, quite an unprecedented figure in that part of the world.

The Jewish population of Poland has risen from 400,000, fifty years ago to 4,000,000 today.

Infantile Paralysis

No Need for Excessive Alarm—Far Less Fatal Than Tuberculosis.

Several facts should be borne in mind in connection with the epidemic of infantile paralysis, technically known as poliomyelitis.

Its infectiousness is the most important element in the situation. No certain cure has yet been discovered. Once the disease is contracted, it has to run its course. All the physician's efforts must be spent in taking preventive measures. The infection is probably caused by a virus which penetrates through the nose and into the body, and indirectly brings about a deterioration of the nerve cells of the spinal cord and brain. This, in turn, causes the muscular paralysis from which poliomyelitis derives its popular name. This virus, it has been well established, is present in the nose and throat and respiratory organs of persons afflicted, and can then be expectorated or breathed out. Flies, bedding, clothing, anything that comes in contact with or near an infected person, may become a carrying agent. Unfortunately, the presence of the disease is hard to detect in its early stages, while the patient is still moving about and coming in contact with other people. The symptoms are not well defined, but often resemble those of typhoid. The diagnosis is difficult, especially as parents do not always realize that their children are ill at all. Thus the necessary precautions to prevent contagion cannot always be taken. In fact, there are many "abortive" cases which do not develop into acute poliomyelitis at all, but recover without ever being detected. Such cases, like typhoid "carriers," may be centres of infection for a long time.

Happily, physicians no longer have to depend entirely on symptoms. Several real tests, not invariably trustworthy, have been worked out. Examination of a suspect's blood and of his spinal fluid reveal cell conditions which, taken together with other symptoms, make it possible, especially during an epidemic like the present, to recognize a case with a good degree of certainty, even before the acute stage has been reached. Also the test by injection of spinal fluid from a suspect into the brain of a monkey will often establish the presence of an abortive case.

There ought, therefore, by these new methods, to be no insuperable difficulty in detecting the disease and keeping it under control. The great requisite is to recognize the epidemic's seriousness and treat it exactly as cholera or yellow fever or diphtheria would be treated. The health department has outlined a system of quarantine which ought to be effective. The public, on its side, must help as much as possible. Parents should report all cases of sickness at once. Children should be kept away from all places where crowds assemble. No chances whatsoever should be taken. In prevention lies the community's safety, and there can be effective prevention only by early examination and isolation.

When all is done that can be, there need be no excessive alarm. Mortality in poliomyelitis ranges from 14 to 22 per cent. Several children's diseases take a greater toll of life. Of the survivors, a large percentage recover from the paralysis and regain the use of their muscles. Poliomyelitis has the terror of novelty while tuberculosis continues its ravages without causing excitement. — New York Evening Post.

No one need endure the agony of corns with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

Military Medal for Women.

This country and the Dominions overseas will welcome the decision to award the Military Medal to women. It is a fitting recognition of the splendid response which they have made to the demands of the remarkable times in which we live. It is an admission that even "under fire" women, as well as men, are exhibiting "bravery and devotion." — London Telegraph.

What Germany "Must Have."

We keep seeing a lot of foreign dispatches which quote Von This and Von That as assuring the Teutons that Germany must have all sorts of things; world trade, colonies, sea freedom, boundaries, guarantees, assurances, alliances, etc., etc. They don't get at the point. Germany must have statesmen. She has soldiers.—Collier's Weekly.

"I saw the bride next door throw things at her husband yesterday morning."

"Good heavens! Not dishes?"

"No; kisses."

In the Gulf of Panama a sailing ship has, owing to the currents, been drifting in circles for thirteen months and is unable to get out.

HOW GERMANS HAVE TORTURED THE UNHAPPY PRISONERS OF WAR

FRIGHTFUL TORTURES INFLICTED BY THE ENEMY

Force Prisoners of War to Perform Convict Labor, and If They Refuse They are Unmercifully Beaten and Subjected to Other Cruelties by the Barbarians

Fresh testimony comes to hand from Germany how the frightful tortures imposed by the Huns by way of punishment on French, Russian and British prisoners who refuse to do the forced labor which the Germans seek to impose upon them. The Paris Matin voices the complaint of a French prisoner, who by a lucky subterfuge has come through from Munster to France.

"We have," he says, "witnessed on April 6 and 7 really inconceivably dreadful incidents. The men who refused to go to work in the factories were savagely beaten with the butt ends of heavy sticks or dragged by the feet until they pitifully gave in and promised to consent to go. On a complaint being brought to his notice, the colonel replied, 'It will be always so whenever the men refuse to obey.' You may imagine the dreadful plight of those wretches forced to work against their brothers and against their country."

This is but another infamy which goes to swell the already long list of so many others, and on which it is useless to offer comment. And what can one say as to the treatment inflicted upon the Russian prisoners in Germany as revealed by the Journal des Debats from information contained in the Russkoe Slova?

This is nothing short of the most abominable martyrdom as attested and vouched for by numerous recitals and letters and even illustrations which have been supplied by some escaped prisoners. Russian prisoners are made to travel under such disgusting and horrible conditions that many die during the journey from inanition and asphyxiation. They die, but their corpses are left standing supported by their comrades, since 80 soldiers are crowded in a carriage which at the best could accommodate only 20, and the journey lasts three days and three nights.

On arrival at their destination the prisoners are subjected to convict labor, and abominably fed. The Germans compel them to work on the manufacture of shells and the preparation of asphyxiating gases. They are driven in hundreds to digging of trenches under the shrapnel and gun fire of the Russians.

If the prisoners refuse, they are unmercifully beaten and starved and condemned to solitary confinement, with their right hand fastened with chains to their left foot. In this pitiable condition they are left for weeks at a stretch, or they are suspended from a torturing rack.

All this the poor miserable prisoners endure most heroically; it is their best chance of avoiding still greater infamies. There have been hundreds of similar cases, and these repeat themselves every day where soldiers, in order to escape working against their country, cut off either one or two of their fingers, or even the whole hand.

In the German system of repression, special mention must be made of the asphyxiating coffin. This is a large tin box in the shape of a coffin, wherein the condemned man is placed after being suitably bound and gagged, and the lid is then hermetically sealed in order to prevent the influx of fresh air.

The poor miserable wretch soon begins to stifle, and finally loses consciousness, when the coffin is opened and the patient is revived by the administration of a restorative, and then once more thrown back into this infernal coffin of torture.

As regards the torturing rack, to which allusion is made above, this is a stake fitted with all conceivable manner of fine cords. The condemned man is suspended in such a manner that these cords bite into the flesh as soon as the members become stretched under the weight of his body. Even the most hardened soldiers are unable to resist this form of torture more than two hours. As soon as they lose consciousness, they are let down and they regain consciousness, but the same torture begins again on the morrow, and to think that the official dose of this punishment lasts 28 hours!

Literal.

A London wholesale provision house which prides itself on filling all orders correctly, received a letter from a provincial customer recently, complaining bitterly of the very poor quality of the last two lots of eggs supplied.

The reputation of the house for never making an error seemed to be at stake, but the bright mind of the junior partner found a way out of it. He wrote:

Gentlemen: We are sorry to hear that our consignment did not suit you; there was, however, no mistake on our part. We have looked up your original order, and find that it reads as follows: "Rush fifty boxes eggs. We want them bad."—Tit-Bits.

Going to Plumb Niagara Whirlpool.

The depth of the whirlpool rapids in the Niagara River just above the falls may become known. Engineers propose to take a series of soundings from a passenger aero-car line which has been constructed 200 feet above the water by the Niagara Spanish Aero-Car Company. The engineers will use a weight of 500 pounds or heavier if necessary.

It has been estimated by many that the depth is anywhere between 250 and 1,000 feet. Because no boat can live in the rapids, it has been impossible to verify these estimates.

Ought to Be.

"Is that doctor capable of telling you how to avoid grippe?"

"He ought to be. He has had it half a dozen times himself."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Russia's Food Supply

Special Bureaus Established for Distribution of Foodstuffs

The Czar has appointed a special commission to relieve the distress among the poorer classes in the large cities and industrial centres. With the aid of experts furnished by the Department of the Interior and the railway ministry the commission is to organize the distribution of food on an efficient basis. The commission has sweeping powers and may cause the arrest of all speculators cornering supplies to drive the prices up still further. All foodstuffs in the hands of speculators are to be confiscated and paid for at the market value.

Five members of the commission in the southern and Siberian provinces ascertained the exact amount of grain and the number of cattle that can be requisitioned and brought to large ctiies and thickly populated parts of the Empire. For the transportation of the supplies a special railroad service is to be organized. Over three hundred freight trains are to be run to Moscow, Petrograd, Kieff and other cities daily from Odessa and Siberia. For the distribution of the foodstuffs special bureaus are established in all cities and larger towns. The heads of these bureaus will be directly responsible to the Ministry of the Interior for the equal distribution of all grain, meats, etc., at the prices fixed by the Government. All sugar factories and canning establishments are brought under the control of the Government. The sugar manufacturers have been requested to give estimates of their possible maximum production and to place all of their stocks on hand at the disposal of the Government.

Romans as Dry Farmers

They Garnered Rich Olive Crops From the Hot African Sands.

The problem of dry farming with which our western farmers are struggling was faced also by the ancient Romans and handled by them in a manner from which we moderns can borrow many a suggestion. When the French took control of Tunis they found established there a legacy from the Roman colonists of old, a system of dry farming as perfect as anything achieved by modern experiments in Australia, South Africa and our own West. Professor J. Russell Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, has made a first hand investigation of this remarkable archaeological puzzle, which he describes in the Century in an article entitled "The Dry Farmers of Rome." He says in part:

"Plainly the Romans were master dry farmers to succeed under conditions worse than those under which we have failed. How did they do it? Can we not copy them? Fortunately, we can copy them, for they succeeded by the very simple device of growing tree crops. Since our dry farming has failed with grain crops on ten inches of rain and upward, and theirs succeeded with tree crops on ten inches of rain and downward, the lesson is most plain. We, too, should grow tree crops.

"The secret is not hard to find. The perennial plant, of which the tree is the highest type, is nature's great implement for fighting aridity. If there is deep water the tree will send its roots for it. Recently an artesian well digger in Arizona brought up the live root of a small bush from the depth of eighty-three feet. If there is surface water at almost any season the perennial desert plant will seize it as a hungry dog seizes a bone and keep it securely for months, or even years, supporting life and if possible maturing a crop of seed. Many and interesting are the devices by which plants have modified themselves to get and hold water in the fierce and merciless processes of adaptation, natural selection and survival. The olive, for instance, is a deep rooter in moist subsoil or a far-reaching, shallow rooter if there is no water in the subsoil. Its leaves are glazed above and hairy beneath. If undisturbed, the foliage will completely shade its trunk, thus protecting it from the rays of the sun. Given one good drink, an olive tree has shown its ability to survive two rainless desert summers with only a single shower between. That is why the dry farmers of Rome succeeded 1,500 years ago, and their successors are succeeding now, while our farmers have often failed through their dependence on the quick growing, quick perishing annuals."

The Selling Power of the Newspaper

Those papers are most valuable to us as advertisers which resist the pleasure of us advertisers and equally resist the pleasure of any financial interest and try only to serve the common good, for, as the reward for that, they command the confidence of their readers. If we advertisers undermine the confidence in the papers we advertise in, eventually they will cease to be good mediums for us to advertise in. Those which command the most confidence of their readers are, as I have said, the ones that get the best results for us.—Edward A. Filene, Boston, at the Advertising Men's Convention.

"You men are not so smart," jeered the bachelor girl. "It takes you half an hour to sew on a button."

"It does," acknowledged the widower, who had sewed and been sewed for. "But that button never comes off."

The Live Stock Outlook in Canada

Demand for Live Stock of All Kinds Has Never Been Better

That an era of prosperity is opening for the Canadian farmer, and that he has never been in a more secure position than at present as regards the extension of his breeding operations, is the opinion recently expressed by John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion Government.

In a pamphlet published by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, the subject is pretty thoroughly gone into as respects the demand for live stock of all kinds, including horses, which are almost at a premium now, as well as beef cattle, other meat-producing animals and food products.

Canada now has the opportunity of initiating and developing a trade on practically equal terms as against the competition of other nations. Countries which have been engaged in the business for years now possess no particular advantage over their younger rival, Canada. Commercial connections and other trade assets which they formerly possessed have been largely broken down and nullified within the past eighteen months, owing to the war. A new trade era is being established and the farmers of Canada have a better opportunity than ever before to extend their business abroad.

With reference to cattle, the prices current for beef on the Smithfield market during 1915 increased 40 per cent. since the outbreak of war. The supplies of frozen beef cannot nearly meet the demand, and this has forced buyers to take the chilled article, with the result that prices have advanced sharply. The general beef situation emphasizes the shortage of supply. It has never been indicated from any country that there is an undue accumulation of beef in storage or a congestion of cattle going forward to market. Present prices and present demand confirm this fact.

A good herd of milking beef cows will bring in a return as regular as the change of seasons, and if labor is not available two or more calves may be put on a single cow, and better calves reared than if fed by hand. The feeding of these calves until fit for market, whether as baby beef or as butcher or export stock, will ensure a steadier income than can be obtained by a continuance of the old methods. No practice will so tend to conserve female stock nor so speedily add to our available supply of beef.

With reference to sheep, the report refers to the fact that lamb and mutton are dear the world over, record prices having been reached in Canada during the past year. The position of the world wool market is very firm at present, and there is no indication that the market will be overstocked or prices recede. This puts the Canadian farmer in a very strong position as regards the sale of his wool this year. At the same time no farm animal can be made more profitable at the present time to its owner.

Touching on hogs, the report says they also have reached an unprecedentedly high level. Canada stands at present in a better position to develop a permanent bacon trade with Great Britain than ever before. Britain has increased her imports of bacon enormously since the beginning of the war, due mainly to the heavy purchases made by the British war office, and also to the fact that higher wages have been paid in the most important classes of employment. The Canadian hog is of a type from which Wiltshire bacon can be successfully produced. A new demand has been created since the war for frozen meat in France, and it is expected that for some years after the war she will open her doors to all supplies from the allied countries.

During the past few years Canada has been producing more eggs, the increase since 1913 being about 17,000,000 dozen, exporting last year about 8,000,000 dozen, most of which went to the United Kingdom. As many chickens as possible should be hatched. Eggs at winter prices are a paying proposition, and poultry alive or dressed at present or prospective market conditions can be reared and finished at a good profit.

In the words of a very well-known London (Eng.) produce man, "Canada can now sell to Great Britain and France anything she can produce." The report emphasizes strongly the fact that permanent success depends not only upon volume of supply, but upon the integrity and scientific intelligence which may characterize our business relations in all their related phases during the war.

From a general survey of the whole situation it would appear that Canada will be in a better position during the coming months to obtain sale for her products than she has been able to secure for herself at any previous time.

Japan on the War.

The present European war may have been a great surprise to some people, but it was a natural thing to those who have studied western civilization carefully enough since the 19th century began. The present war was not started by the mistakes of the statesmen and diplomats. Something in the western civilization caused this war. It was inevitable. It was a great mistake that the west tried to build itself upon commercialism, nationalistic selfishness, materialistic individualism and philosophy. The 19th century taught us how to build states upon mistaken principles of selfishness, materialistic desires, national and international forces. The 19th century has only left problems to be solved by later centuries. Thus, the 20th century inherited the civilization of the west. Japan is different from the west in social and industrial makeup; Japan, therefore, has a pre-eminate and special position in the civilizing of the world.—Japan Advertiser.

Sermon by Kaiser on Reliance of God

Practical Christianity and Harmony With Personality of Lord Needed

The speech which the German Emperor recently made to a gathering of army chaplains at main headquarters is reported in the Vossische Zeitung by Chaplain Doctor Ott.

"It is a time of sifting," said the Emperor. "The world is separating the chaff from the wheat. You gentlemen have the task of teaching the German nation to take things seriously and to accept the present as a time of trial. It is important to understand that life is a trial. We need practical Christianity to bring our lives into harmony with the personality of our Lord. We must live simply according to His acts and deeds.

"Gentlemen, how fascinating and marvellously manifold is His personality. We must study it thoroughly; we must live with the Lord.

"Suppose Christ entered at this moment through yonder door, could we look into His face? Going to church once a week is not enough. We must make Him the ideal of our practical lives, we must determine to live according to His teaching. You must bring sharply before us the vision of God, who, perhaps, as the judge, is now passing through the world. You must represent Him and show Him to us."

The Emperor then dwelt on what he said he regarded as one of the most dangerous tendencies of the time—one which might deprive the German nation of the spiritual benefit of the war, namely, the tendency to find fault, to complain, to criticize.

"I often ponder how this tendency can be cured," he said. "Certainly not by repression, or laws or orders. The remedy cannot come from outside of us, it must come from within. There must be peace in our hearts; then we will be strengthened for bad days, and, what is more difficult, for good days.

The men who are now in the trenches will return home different men spiritually than when they left. Impress upon them that they must retain in the future the thoughts which fill them now.

"Everybody must admit that our nation is great, that it is without complaints or hesitation, sacrificing for a great cause. This is an inspiration derived from God. Give the men in the trenches my greeting, at the same time telling them how important it is that they keep firm reliance on God."

Supplying Zinc to Britain

Possibilities of Zinc Production in British Columbia

London zinc merchants are preparing a scheme whereby Great Britain will purchase all the zinc ores produced in Australia. The intention is to prevent Germany ever again getting control of the supply of zinc to Britain—a control she exercised until the outbreak of the war. Government assistance is being asked in order that the sum necessary to build the required smelting works in the United Kingdom may be secured. At least fifteen million dollars will be needed for the purpose.

As is well known, nearly all the zinc hitherto produced in Australia has gone to Germany. Over 400,000 tons of concentrates have been turned out in the Commonwealth each year and from this 140,000 tons of spelter (refined zinc) have been extracted. What such a supply will mean to Great Britain in the future and what the British market will mean to Australia can readily be imagined.

British Columbia has immense zinc deposits. If British capital could only be induced to interest itself in our product as well as in Australia's the mining industry of the province would receive an immense impetus.—Vancouver World.

A Wonderful Berry

The Loganberry May Soon Become Familiar to People of the Prairie Provinces

One of the very nicest of all berries, and but little known in the Canadian West, is the Loganberry. It was originated in California, about twenty years ago, by a Mr. Logan, who secured the Loganberry by crossing the red Antwerp raspberry with the Aughinbaugh blackberry. The Loganberry is therefore a hybrid from which has sprang the "phenomenal" and other varieties.

The loganberry immediately sprang into large commercial importance in California and in Oregon, where it is also largely grown. It is a very rich, highly flavored berry, and is used for canning or preserving purposes by using the usual raspberry recipes. It is also largely sold as a dried fruit.

The cultivation of this fine berry has been taken up in the province of British Columbia, which climate is claimed to be well adapted to the proper growth and maturing of this fruit. The prairie provinces should, therefore soon become familiar with this comparatively new and highly prized fruit.

A Wee Bit Sane.

While a certain Scotch minister was conducting religious services in an asylum for insane, one of the inmates cried out wildly:

"I say, have we got to listen to this?"

The minister, surprised and confused, turned to the keeper and asked:

"Shall I stop speaking?"

The keeper replied:

"No, no; gang along, gang along; that will not happen again. That man only has a lucid moment every seven years."—The Christian Herald.

Movie picture shows have penetrated to Tonkin and Assam, French possessions in China.

Money Expended Freely

A Big Sisterhood Is Needed to Reduce the Cost of Living.

An investigation into the increased cost of living attendant on war conditions, and its direct bearing on the housewives of Toronto reveals the following facts:

1. The cost of living, so far as the housekeeper's bills are concerned, has risen from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent.

2. Dealers vouch for the fact that they can scarcely remember a time when the housewife's money circulated with more freedom.

3. The reasons for inflated prices are, for the most part, undoubtedly legitimate, the chief factors being transportation, scarcity of labor and closed channels of import.

4. On the other hand, war-time excuses are brought to bear effectively on credulous people by a few dishonest dealers and that, in some cases, shoddy and adulterated goods at disproportionate prices are on the market.

5. No organized attempt has been made by women to regulate the soaring prices.

6. A little more arithmetic on the housekeeper's part in the diffusion of the householder's money would tend to improve conditions at home.

Naturally enough, the seller is not disposed to create an impression of pessimism which would result in the shearing off of trade. At the same time, the housekeeper of Toronto is up against a problem which calls for hard thought first and then united effort. Nor is it a question which can be put off until tomorrow. The rich woman, who is spending freely on luxuries and meeting increased demands is indirectly embarrassing the woman who finds it a struggle to pay for the necessities of life. A big sisterhood is needed which will stir up home production, home industry, home labor, and thus unlock the door to steadiness of supply and price.

To feed the body, to house the body, to clothe the body—these are the problems which man and woman, mated together, have to face. Man is the provider, woman is the dispenser, and how great is her responsibility in times like these?

Canada was well on its way toward a readjustment of its economic life when war broke out. The final effects of the struggle may, from necessity, carry that readjustment further than would otherwise have been possible. But in the meantime, specific duties bear most heavily on the poor, who use the cheaper qualities of goods.

War Ends French Duelling

Bloodthirsty Combatants Are Advised to Go to the Front.

The duel is one of the ancient institutions of France that has fallen into neglect during the war. The last sensational encounter on the "field of battle"—a bloodless one—took place after the election of the chamber of deputies in 1914, not long before hostilities broke out. It was between Joseph Caillaux, former minister of finance, and his unsuccessful opponent, Louis d'Allieres. Caillaux fired into the air and d'Allieres fired into the ground.

Since that meeting M. d'Allieres has been grievously wounded on another field of honor. Acting as intermediary officer between the firing line and the command in the rear, he was hit by a fragment of a shell that maimed him probably for life.

It is attributed to the fact that so many Frenchmen like M. d'Allieres have shed their blood on the battlefield that the duel has been abandoned, and there is a well-defined sentiment that it has come to an end for good and all.

Some credit the "sacred union" of parties and classes with this reform, while there are certain proofs that it is due to popular depreciation of personal conflicts between Frenchmen while "the Germans are still at Noyon." The "sacred union" has not prevented disputes and provocations.

Two men contesting for a favorable place from which to witness a review of troops on the Esplanade des Invalides came to blows and one of them tossed his card to the other.

"If you are so eager to fight," cried a bystander, "why don't you do as those boys did?" pointing to some armless and legless soldiers lined up before the troops to be decorated.

Two young men in a popular cafe exchanged sarcasms, followed by insults, blows and an exchange of cards.

"To Verdun with them!" cried the spectators. "Put them out!"

The manager threw both of them into the street, where the idlers jeered them until in common defense they made up their quarrel and walked off together.

There are two hypotheses regarding the duel after the war. In some cases the disputants have both been combatants in the great war and will find it ridiculous to make a show of courage against each other after having already shown it together many times against a common enemy.

If they are not both combatants, they will, one or both of them, have been heroes of the war, to whom public opinion will say: "No! No fighting! If you are so thirsty for blood and so particular about honor, you would have taken your satisfaction out of the Germans."

The lady was complaining to her dairyman some time ago regarding the quality of his milk.

"Short o' grass feed, mum; short o' grass feed this time o' year," said the jocular milkman. "Bless you, them cows o' mine are just as sorry about it as I am. I often stands and watches 'em cryin', reg'lar cryin', mum, because they feel as how their milk don't do 'em credit. You don't believe it?"

"Oh, yes, I believe it," said the lady; "but I wish in future you'd see that they don't drop their tears into our can."—London Opinion.

"Are you in pain, my little man?" asked the kind old gentleman.

"No," answered the boy, "the pain's in me."

HUNS STORMED AND ASSAULTED ON ALL SIDES BY THE BESIEGERS

DISILLUSIONMENT IS PAINFUL AND DISTURBING

After Two Years of Advances on All Fronts, the Reverses Will Be Harder to Bear for the German People Than They Had Been for the Allied Countries

For the first time there has come from Berlin an admission of the truth as to the perilous situation of the central empires. It is not official, but it passes the censorship in the dispatches of the wholly sympathetic Karl von Wiegand.

Mr. von Wiegand says the central empires are like a strong fortress stormed and assaulted on all sides by besiegers. The fact is obvious to the impartial observer. It is interesting that in Germany it should be recognized and confessed.

How different is this picture from that which was painted not long since in the columns of the German press and in the articles of Messrs. von Wiegand and Schutte. Then we were told in graphic terms of the triumphant advance of Teuton arms. Russia, Serbia, France (at Verdun), and Italy each in turn felt the crushing power of the Kaiser and his ally. Great Britain, we were told, had been robbed of her glory and strength as mistress of the seas. The plans of the entente for a co-ordinated offensive had been frustrated by German skill and German prowess. France was on the verge of collapse and England would never be ready. Russia staggered and Italy retreated.

Now the scene changes. Russia, Italy, France and Great Britain are hurling their strength against the thinning Teuton wall. They are doing what the central empires have never been able to do—pressing an offensive in three fronts at the same time. To those who have studied the progress of the war with intelligent and impartial interest it has been obvious that sooner or later this would happen. But it is not what the Kaiser expected when he launched his armies against Belgium, although it is what he has feared since the battle of the Marne. Every effort of the central empires since that time has been to prevent this co-operative attack on the part of their foes.

The failure to crush France was followed by an attempt to eliminate Russia as an effective factor in the military strategy of the entente. It also failed. Then the drive on Serbia was begun to hold Turkey in line as an ally and to enlist the aid, if possible, of Bulgaria, Roumania and Greece. It held Turkey, but to small purposes. It won Bulgaria, but failed to win the others; it left the situation no better than it was before. Hemmed in between the allied armies in Greece and th potential hostility of Roumania, Bulgaria can be of no real service. Turning again to the western front, Verdun was assailed, partly in the hope of a moral victory and partly in order to demoralize the plans for an Anglo-French offensive. Verdun has proved another failure. It may be taken, but its occupation now will have no significant consequence for the fortunes of either side, and already troops from the Verdun front have appeared in the region of the Somme.

What will be the effect on the mind of the German public when the German press can no longer talk of victory? What will be the effect of labored explanations by Major Moraht and other military experts as to the reasons for withdrawal in France, in Galicia and on the Austrian front? After two years of advances here, there and everywhere, reverses will be harder to bear for the German people than they have been for the people of the allied countries. The process of disillusionment is ever painful and disturbing. How long will the central powers maintain the struggle once the hope of real victory is abandoned?—Chicago Evening Post.

Huns Lose Trade

Allies Will Secure Trade From Germany in Many Lands

Interesting particulars of the manner in which the Allies are taking away German colonial trade and extending their rule over newly-conquered territory are given in a communication to the Trade and Commerce Department from the High Commissioner in London.

"As regards Samoa, which is in occupation by New Zealand," the report says, "trade is free except in so far as enemy firms are being liquidated. Trade has been reopened with Southwest Africa. Goods may be imported subject to the duties and tariff prevailing in the Union of South Africa.

"In West Africa the whole of the Cameroons is now regarded as territory in friendly occupation for the purpose of trade. The Cameroons has been provisionally divided between the British and French for administrative purposes until a final settlement can be reached as to the conclusion of peace. The British sphere is being administered by the Government of Nigeria.

"Togoland is under the administration of the Gold Coast colony."

Commends the Government

The Dominion Government has rendered an excellent service in providing artificial limbs for soldiers who have suffered amputation. This will prevent fraudulent canvassing and will also prevent the growth of a highly undesirable private interest. —Toronto Globe.

"Women must consider it a dreadful fate to be an old maid," mused Mr. Chugwater. "They do, Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater. "Look what terrible noodles they sometimes marry to escape it."

And Josiah rubbed his chin and said nothing.

Why Berliners Riot

Women of Germany Not Making Trouble From Selfish Reasons

A Berlin correspondent writes: German newspapers often attack the women of Germany because, after years of constant warfare during which they have lost husbands, brothers and sons, while themselves forced to endure untold hardships, they are showing signs of what is termed weakness. "It is most humiliating," says the Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten, "to see that after eighteen months of war, a very large part of our women have not yet learned to understand what wartime conditions really mean. They are sighing, weeping and groaning, because they can no longer get all the bread or meat they want, because pastry made without butter does not appeal to their taste, and because they feel disgusted when they have to drink coffee without milk. Once more, German women, we appeal to you, nay, we command you, to stop these cowardly lamentations, to submit to existing conditions and not unnecessarily to make life harder to our brave men who are fighting in the trenches."

To the unbiased observer these reproaches directed against the women of Germany, who have taken up and carried their part of the burden of war in a most admirable manner, are by no means justified. The women of Germany have shown fortitude and endurance and if they are becoming unmanageable it should be remembered that they are not rioting and fighting the police and troops sent against them from selfish reasons, but because they see their babies dying from lack of milk while their older children are growing pale and emaciated, because all articles of food, even the most elementary ones, have risen to prices which it is utterly impossible for them to pay. They fight the police and attack the provision and baker shops because they know that their wealthier sisters are able to buy even luxuries and that the farmers, large and small alike, are hiding their grain in the hope of still higher prices.

When the Scots Charged

A Wounded Scot Gave Graphic Description of the Big "Push"

A thrilling story of the "big push" was related by a wounded Scot, who has reached London.

"Eh, mon, it was hell, but it was grand," he declared. "We've got a move on at last, and are paying the Huns out. For over a week our guns have been letting rip at them. Talk about the German guns in the early days of the war, they are not in it now. I was in the retreat from Mons, so I reckon I've seen some of the fighting."

"I got my packet Friday night," he added, referring to his wounds. "We were pushed up to our front line trenches early Friday morning. Long before daybreak the guns were at it worse than ever. The noise fair drove some fellows daft, but the worst of all was waiting in the trenches for the order to charge. When that came we were over the top like a lot of dogs let loose. The ground was churned up for miles, and the front of the German trenches simply smashed to bits. We got there under cover of smoke, and fairly rolled in. I shall never forget the sight. The Germans were lying heaped up in all directions, and those who were alive showed no fight, but appeared to have gone 'clean potty.'

"Further on we got into the supports, which had received a terrific smashing about, and it was there we had the scrap. At the last moment it seemed the Germans had rushed a crowd of chaps in, and they had hidden themselves in shell holes and were taking pot shots at us. We rushed them with the bayonet and bombs, and some of them put up a good fight. I had one fellow in front of me, and felt myself a 'goner,' for I tumbled over some wire, when one of our chaps got his bayonet into him. The next second a German 'outed' my chum. 'Never fear, Jock,' he said, 'you did the same trick for me once.' That chap's left a wife and six bairns away up North," added the Scot.

Asked how he received his wounds the Scot became somewhat bashful.

"Oh, one of the Huns got in at me," he replied. Another wounded hero, however, took up the narrative. "He fair tumbled into a hole where there was half a dozen of 'em hiding," said the second men. "Jock comes of a fighting race and he gave the Huns a bit for hiding."—London Telegraph."

This story of one of the apt retorts of "Tim" Healy, who has been figuring rather largely in the Parliamentary discussions on the Irish rebellion, was told the other day. During the hearing of a recent case in which he appeared a rasping voice coming from an adjoining room disturbed the court.

"Do you know what that noise is, Mr. Healy?" asked the Judge.

"I think," retorted Mr. Healy, "it must be one of my learned friends filing an affidavit."

Reports Germans Have No Cotton.

The Lauzanne Gazette makes the statement that Germany's cotton reserves are completely exhausted. The newspaper asserts that the source of its information is German and absolutely reliable.

ALL SALES SET

FOR FALL 1916 BUSINESS

"Greater than Ever

Is the Busy Store slogan for this fall. We intend to break all previous records and are prepared with quantities of goods that shall stand us in good stead. The rush is already on and our staff is taxed to the limit. This is our best advertisement. It proves our contention of values and a store service unexcelled.

Wheat shall rule the roost in Gleichen as usual and produce good money returns which can be judiciously spent at Ramsay's, where the people are. Where clerks wait on crowds instead of units.

Get Ramsay's quotations on Harvest Supplies—It Pays

J. A. RAMSAY

"The Busy Store" -:- Where the People Trade

DROP SIDING

Just received a car load of

Dry Pine Drop Siding

Which we can sell practically as cheap as the ordinary yard sells shiplap. This is the best material for granaries, barns, etc. as it is tongue grooved, instead of the ordinary lap. Ask to see our

Screen Doors and Windows

Also our 8 and 10 foot posts and 12 and 16 foot poles for corners and corrals.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. ltd.

C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

MASSAY-HARRIS AGENCY

We sell the best Binder that is sold in Canada. Price is the same to all

$172 00

Eight-Foot, with extra Scycle and Pitman.

Our Repairs have NOT Advanced Any.

A. R. TUDHOPE, Agent

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms reasonable.

Crown Lumber Coy.

For the past four months we have had our large shed filled with shiplap. It is carefully piled and stripped every two boards. It has not been touched by rain or sun in that time and is certainly DRY. That is the kind of material you want for that granary.

C. B. HYNDMAN, AGENT, GLEICHEN.

Pay When You Graduate

Our pay-when-you-get-a-position plan speaks of our unbounded confidence in our ability to place all our graduates in good positions. No other school offers it. Such is the demand for Garbutt graduates we can and do. During May alone we had forty-four requests for stenographers and book-keepers. Write to the principal, F. G. Garbutt, for information concerning this credit plan before it is withdrawn. Whether for cash or credit it pays to attend the best school

Garbutt Business College

SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE

DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

OTTAWA.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for $1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices $1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

FOR SALE—A Three-Burner Oil Stove, with oven—cheap. Inquire of Mrs. Wm. Walsh, Phone 302

FOR SALE—Fall Rye Seed for Pasture, $1.50 per bushel. W. F. Erford, 8 miles north and 4 east of Gleichen. 27

$10 REWARD for information of the person who took pipe, stock and dyes, pipe cutter and pipe vise from H. H. Forsythy's barn at Cluny. Apply J. Christinsen, well driller, Cluny.

REWARD—I will pay a suitable reward to any person sending me information leading to the recovery or holding of one bay Clyde heavy set mare and foal; one bay two-year-old Coachou head colt. All brand **X** on left shoulder. These horses are **Y** working west. Left my farm about Aug. 14. R. O. Sykes, Cluny 27

FOR SALE—Registered Birkshire Boar. Good size. At a reasonable price. Apply to F. J. Umbrite.

STRAYED—On the premises of C. H. Houghteton, Queenstown, (w. 4 31-18-22w5), one black mare, two years old, star on forehead, weight about 1,000 lbs., right hind foot white. No visible brand. 25

IMPOUNDED—Aug. 27. Bay filly 2 years old. No visible brand. Nigh fore leg white up to knee; off fore leg white half way up pastern; nigh leg white inside hind foot; white strip on face; little white on lower lip. Apply to J. H. Riley, Poundkeeper, Gleichen

WORK WANTED by a man will two horses on a binder. Apply Box H. Call Office.

STRAYED—$5 per Head will be paid for information leading to recovery of of any horses branded (**A** on left shoulder. Apply to C. E. Dawson, Rockyford, Alta. 25

STRAYED—On the premises of Chas. McIntyre, Queenstown, (n. e. 34-18-22w4), one chestnut gelding about five years old, white star on forehead, white strip on nose, both hind feet white, weight about 1200 lbs., no visible brand. 25

$50 reward will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range, take, keep, retain, or otherwise control services of any bull or bulls brand-d as follows: H2 on left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip, from July 1,1915,to November 15, 1916. F. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter J. McHugh, Address, Blind Creek P.O., Alta.

Ice For Sale at Palace Hotel

In any Quantity to suit purchaser

C. P. R. Telegraph Rates Reduced

J. McMillan, who has initiated many notable improvements since he became general manager of the C. P. R. telegraphs eighteen months ago, on Monday inaugurated an important service entirely new to Canada over the the hundred and ten thousand miles of wire under his immediate control, namely, the Day Letter, which may now be sent between points in Canada on the Canadian Pacific system at a rate very much reduced as compared with the usual commercial rush telegram. Mr. McMillan is convinced that many of those who send telegrams would be quite satisfied if these arrived on the same day, whereas a proportion of the cost of the rush telegram is due to the cost of speedy delivery. A day letter of fifty words will be rated at one and a half times the cost of a regular rush message of ten words and can still bring an answer the same day, which is as quick as many people desire. There are sixteen hundred C. P. R. telegraph offices throughout Canada,at each of which the new service will be in force, so that this will be a Dominion wide service stretching from Louisburg, N. S., to Victoria, B. C. Messages will be taken in either French or English. Code words will not be permissible.

SERBIA

Among so many sufferers Serbia must not be forgotten. She did not hesitate to challenge immensely superior forces. She fought with heroism that needs no praise of ours. She contributed greatly to our cause by refusing any terms of battle.

Battle she received—and now lies destitute. A nation in exile. Living, God knows how, on the providence of your hands, until such time as we win back her soil and restore her children to their own hearths.

Their claim meantime is a personal claim on our hearts and our purses. We must not shun this responsibility. Many writers in modern periodicals have tried to describe the retreat of the Serbian army. One we recall, an American woman who led a red cross unit with the skill and courage of a general, told of the amazing patience of Serbs under stress that would have shattered less noble-minded folk. Ours is the easy part of the war compared to that of the Serbs. We must not forget this.

Contributions for the Serbian Relief Fund may be sent to Rev. E. Cox Clark, secretary, 509 Eighteenth Avenue West, or to Mr. J. S. Dennis, president, Department of Natural Resources Building, Calgary. It will be very much appreciated, and will assist in a worthy and important work.

We know of few firms here that offer their goods or work at the same price as regularly paid in any city or town in the Dominion. The CALL does it and yet there are a few who will send away for their printing. Oh, well, some folk become elected to peculiar things.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

LABOR DAY Sept. 4th

Fare and One-Third For Round Trip

Tickets on sale Sept. 1 to 4 inclusive. Final return limit Sept. 6

Full particulars and tickets from any C. P. R. Agent, or

R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary, Alta.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager H. V. F. JONES, Asst. General Manager
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CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

McKAY HARDWARE OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

Having purchased a hardware stock from Mr. Paddon of Calgary I have already opened my new store on the corner of 4th Ave. and Crowfoot St. and will offer this stock at old prices as long as it lasts. It is a fine lot of goods and all should avail themselves of this opportunity.

I will be pleased to meet all my former friends at the new store.

F. K. McKAY, Prop.

RESOLVED BOYS:

That if you want a new suit of clothes, the way to get it is to ask your mother and father for it, and keep on asking for it until they bring you, or send you, down to our store to get it.

Ask them for a New Suit Today.

Hicks Trading Co.

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P. time table took effect on Sunday, June 4th, and the arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Train No. 13—west bound— 2.05
" 3—west bound—13.55
" 14—east bound—21.00
" 4—east bound—15.52

WARNING

Again we must warn advertisers to have their copy for changing their ads. in this office by noon on each Monday. Now that the Queenstown mail departs Thursday mornings we are obliged to print a-noon on Wednesdays in order to have the CALL in the post office that evening.